CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

Special Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

SUPPLEMENT TO OCT. 30, 1959 WEEKLY REPORT

Presidential '60

A Preview of the -

1960 Conventions and Elections

Page 1

Chart of Primary Dates, Delegate Strength, How Convention Delegates are Chosen

Chart Enclosed

Biographies and Voting Records Of Leading Presidential Hopefuls

Page 2--11

State-by-State Who's Who In Politics
Page 22

Table of Contents and References
Inside front Cover

COPYRIGHT 1959

Extra Copies:
$1 a copy.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060

Table of Contents

	Page
References	See Below
1960 Preview	1
Leading Presidential Candidates	
Nixon	2
Rockefeller	2
Humphrey	3
Johnson	3
Kennedy	4
Stevenson	4
Symington	5
Hopeful's Voting Records	5
Stevenson's Stands	12
Nixon's Stands	14
Rockefeller's Stands	16
Vice Presidential Possibilities	18
Favorite Sons	18
Dark Horses	18
Who's Who in Politics? State-by-State List	22
Presidential Primaries	28
Calendar of Events: What's Ahead in 1960?	29
Convention Plans:	
Democrats	31
Republicans	32
Convention Voting	33
State Apportionment	33
Description of CQ Services	Back Cover

Enclosed state-by-state chart covers: Electoral Votes, Past Presidential Results, Presidential and Congressional Primary Dates, Convention Votes by Party, How States Voted in 1956, 1952 Conventions.

Background References for Coverage of 1960 Politics

Political experience of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates 1912–1952 . . . . . 1957 Almanac, p. 822
Vote for President, Governor, Senator, Representative, by district, 1956 . . . . . 1957 Almanac, p. 144
Vote for Governor, Senator, Representative, by district, 1958 . . . . 1959 Weekly Report Special Supplement, March 20
Vote for President, by state, 1952, 1956 . . 1957 Almanac, p. 141
Off-year elections, 1957. . . . . 1957 Almanac, p. 802
Voting participation, by state, 1956 . . . . 1957 Almanac, p. 140
Congressional and Administration performance compared with 1956 platforms . . . . . 1958 Almanac, p. 778
Democratic Convention, 1956 Summary. . . 1956 Almanac, p. 764
Democratic Platform, 1956. . . . . 1956 Almanac, p. 768
Republican Convention, 1956 Summary . . . 1956 Almanac, p. 778
Republican Platform, 1956 . . . . . 1956 Almanac, p. 779
Can GOP win White House in 1960? . 1959 Weekly Report p. 453
Political spending, 1956 . . . . . 1957 Almanac, p. 186
Political spending, 1957 . . . . . 1958 Almanac, p. 747
Political spending, 1958 . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 649, 876
Political spending, 1959 . . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 989
Districts switching party between 1952–56 . 1957 Almanac, p. 807
Voting blocs' strength by area, 1956 . . . . 1957 Almanac, p. 804
Aged as a voting bloc . . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 369
Businessmen in politics . . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 490
Catholicism in Minnesota vote study . . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 1210
Religion in Politics . . . Editorial Research Report, Sept. 9, 1959.
Democratic North–South split, 1957 Congressional voting . . . . . 1957 Almanac, p. 813
Democratic North–South split, 1958 Congressional voting . . . . . 1958 Almanac, p. 764
Farm districts, 1954 census . . . . . 1958 Almanac, p. 811
Labor political spending, 1958 . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 509
Labor vote, 1956 . . . . . 1957 Almanac, p. 812
Negro vote, Republican study. . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 117
Negro population percentage by Congressional district, 1950 census . . . . . 1956 Almanac, p. 796
Negro voting patterns, 1956 . . . . . 1957 Almanac, p. 808
Western states grow in political power . . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 494
Youth as a voting bloc . . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 1172
Poll of editors on strongest Presidential, Vice Presidential candidates . . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 561
Poll of Congressmen on strongest Presidential, Vice Presidential candidates. . . . . 1959 Weekly Report, p. 135, 1132

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY — A service for editors and standard reference on U.S. Congress

Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter. Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth.
Senior Writers: David S. Broder, Mary W. Cohn, William A. Korns, Helene C. Monberg, Spencer A. Rich, George C. Wilson.
Research Writers: Elizabeth J. Brenner, Stephen Chatmuck, Ruth Hussey, Jerry Jarvis, Judy Kazan, Gladys Miller, Jonas V. Morris, Shirley Seib, Edward T. Walsh.
C.Q. Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rathbun. Editorial Assistants: Mary Emily Dwight, Roberta Russell, James Saylor, Wayne Walker.
Publisher: Buel F. Weare. Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas. Production Supervisor: Walter W. Conklin, Jr.

This supplement prepared by David S. Broder and Judy Kazan

Copyright 1959 by Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1156 Nineteenth St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

Presidential '60

Many Traditions Are Being Challenged As the Nation Enters a Crucial Election Year

TO THE PARTICIPANTS and to observers, each Presidential election seems unique in its significance. The 1960 contest, more than most, deserves to be called precedent-setting.

It will be the first in which the electorate of this Nation judges its would-be leaders against the challenges of the Age of Space. It will be the first for a 50-state Union. More popular votes will be cast than ever before. More electoral votes -- 269 of 537 -- will be needed for victory.

The operation of the 22nd Amendment will make this the first election which must produce a new President. And that man will, in all probability, be the first President born in the 20th Century.

In each party, the major candidates for the Presidential nomination are defying tradition. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the leading Republican hopeful, is seeking to become the first Vice President since Martin Van Buren in 1836 to win election to the White House.

His only apparent rival, Nelson A. Rockefeller, is using the well-tested base of the New York governorship for his bid. But how does Rockefeller fit the "log cabin" tradition the Republicans will be commemorating in this centennial of Abraham Lincoln's nomination?

FOUR DEMOCRATIC SENATORS dominate their party's Presidential field: Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Stuart Symington of Missouri. This, despite the fact that Warren G. Harding in 1920 was the only man elected to the Presidency directly from the Senate.

The leading non-Senatorial contender appears to be Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 and 1956 standard bearer. Stevenson, if nominated, would be the third man in American history to be given a third chance for the Presidency after failing twice -- Henry Clay and William Jennings Bryan were the first two.

Two of the Democratic Senators are up against additional precedents. Johnson would be the first candidate from a Confederate state nominated by either party since the Civil War. Kennedy would be the first Catholic nominee since Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

NOT ONLY THE CAST of characters, but the political setting for the 1960 election, is unique in the annals of American politics. Never before has the party opposed to the incumbent President won control of Congress in three successive elections, as the Democrats did in 1954, 1956 and 1958. And never, perhaps, have such sweeping victories at the "grass roots" done less to help a party find its path to future success on the national scene.

On the other hand, those same elections have made it unmistakably clear that the election or re-election of its Presidential nominee is not enough, by itself, to lift the Republican party from the doldrums. Now that party must seek, under new leadership, for ways to form a true majority coalition around its program and candidates.

Never before has their been such an extended period of divided government in America. Neither party, at this time, can know whether 1960 will mark an end to this unforseen experiment in the ultimate application of the doctrine of checks and balances, or whether the most it can win is half a mandate.

* * * * *

TO A GREAT EXTENT, the outcome of the 1960 election will be determined by events that have not yet occurred. But much is known of the men who will figure in these developments and some of the decisive events, at least, can be anticipated.

The purpose of this booklet is to review the past and outline what lies ahead. It contains:

Biographies of the leading Presidential possibilities, beginning on Page 2.

Voting records of the four prospective candidates now in the Senate, beginning on Page 5.

Statements and stands of the other three leading contenders, beginning on Page 12.

Brief biographies of some dark horses, favorite sons and Vice Presidential possibilities, beginning on Page 18.

State-by-state lists of important political figures; the Democrats beginning on Page 22; the Republicans, on Page 25.

Presidential primaries -- their rules, dates and past results, on Page 28.

A calendar of coming political events, on Pages 29 and 30.

A summary of convention plans; the Democrats' on Page 31; the Republicans' on Page 32.

The distribution of convention votes, Page 33.

A variety of dates and historical data are on the large chart inserted in this booklet.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

2 Republicans, 5 Democrats Lead Nomination Races

The seven men whose personal and political histories are summarized on the next three pages are considered the likeliest contestants in the 1960 Presidential nomination race. The voting records of the four Senators and the stands of the other three -- a Vice President, a Governor and a former Governor -- are presented on subsequent pages.

Richard M. Nixon

Vice President Richard Milhous Nixon (R) was born Jan. 9, 1913, in Yorba Linda, Calif. He was graduated from Whittier (Calif.) College in 1934 and from Duke University Law School in 1937. He practiced law in Whittier from 1937 to 1942.

From January to August 1942, Nixon was an attorney in the tire-rationing section of the Office of Price Administration. From August 1942 to January 1946 he was on active Navy duty as a ground officer, most of the time in the Pacific.



Nixon is a Quaker, is married and has two daughters.

The political career he began in 1946 has been one of the most successful and controversial in recent American history. The frequency with which he has identified his opposition as "left-wing" or "radical" has led to repeated charges of "smear campaigning" against him.

Nixon has displayed a remarkable ability to turn potential political disasters into personal triumphs, as he did in his 1952 television speech rebutting the charge that he had profited personally from a fund raised for him by his California backers.

The early phase of Nixon's political career was identified with the drive against domestic communism, highlighted by his central role in the House Un-American Activities Committee's 1948 investigation of Alger Hiss. But Nixon has also had a continuing interest in foreign affairs, going back to his service on the House Select Committee on Foreign Aid in 1948.

Since becoming Vice President, his knowledge of this field has been substantially broadened by a series of tours of various parts of the world, climaxed by his 1959 visit to Russia, with its public and private debates with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Although he has had no direct responsibility for any major activity of the Government, Nixon has been given a broader range of duties than most of his predecessor Vice Presidents and has been a full participant in Cabinet and National Security Council sessions. During President Eisenhower's illnesses in 1955 and 1956, Nixon was one of the handful of men who directed affairs of the Executive Branch.

ELECTION RECORD -- Elected to House from California's 12th District Nov. 5, 1946, over incumbent Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D), 65,586 to 49,994.

Through cross-filing in primary, won both parties' nominations for reelection Nov. 2, 1948, with 141,509 votes.

Elected Senator Nov. 7, 1950, over Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D), 2,183,454 to 1,502,507.

Nominated for Vice President July 11, 1952, by acclamation at Republican National Convention in Chicago.

Renominated unanimously Aug. 22, 1956, by Republican National Convention in San Francisco.

Nelson A. Rockefeller

New York Gov. Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller (R), a grandson of John D. Rockefeller, was born July 8, 1908, in Bar Harbor, Maine. He was graduated in 1930 from Dartmouth College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Rockefeller is a Baptist, is married, has five children and four grandchildren.



Rockefeller's private career has centered on management of family enterprises, notably Rockefeller Center, and on a wide variety of family philanthropies. In 1957-58, he headed a special studies project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund which produced four much-discussed reports on the American economy, foreign economic policy, defense policy and education.

Although Rockefeller first sought elective office in 1958, he has had a long career in the Federal Government under both Democratic and Republican Presidents.

From 1940 to 1944 he was Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and in 1944-45 was Assistant Secretary of State in charge of relations with other American Republics.

In November 1950 President Truman named Rockefeller chairman of the International Development Advisory Board, which issued a report urging the U.S. to promote economic development in the underdeveloped countries. Rockefeller resigned in 1951 after the report was issued.

In January 1953, when President Eisenhower took office, he named Rockefeller chairman of the Advisory Committee on Government Organization. He was named Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in June 1953 and remained in that post until December 1954 when he became a special assistant to the President for foreign affairs. He resigned from that job at the end of 1955.

Rockefeller made a belated entrance in the race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New York in 1958 but rolled up such strength that he forced former Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, who had been the front-runner, to withdraw before the Aug. 25 state convention.

In the fall campaign, in which he began as the underdog, Rockefeller avoided partisan appeals, refused to be drawn into discussion of national political issues, relied on his own personality, pledges to create new jobs in New York state and charges of "bossism" in the Democratic party to win victory.

In his first three months in office, Rockefeller pushed through a reluctant Republican legislature a

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

controversial tax boost designed to put the state on a pay-as-you-go basis, and also spurred enactment of legislation designed to overhaul the state's court system, give tax relief to railroads, improve commuter service and prevent labor union corruption.

ELECTION RECORD -- Elected Governor of New York Nov. 4, 1958, over incumbent Gov. Averell Harriman (D), 3,126,929 to 2,269,969.

Hubert H. Humphrey

Sen. Hubert Horatio Humphrey (D Minn.) was born May 27, 1911, in Wallace, S.D. He was graduated from the Denver College of Pharmacy in 1933, from the University of Minnesota in 1939 and received a master's degree in political science from Louisiana State University in 1940.



Humphrey worked for a time in his family's drug store in Huron, S.D., later taught political science at LSU, the University of Minnesota and Macalester College in St. Paul. He was appointed Minnesota's assistant supervisor of adult education in 1941 and assistant regional director of the War Manpower Commission in 1943.

Humphrey, a Congregationalist, is married and has four children.

Humphrey in the years following 1943 was instrumental in forming a merger of the Minnesota Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties and in purging the latter of its left-wing and Communist elements. In 1947 he was one of the co-founders of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), which describes itself as a liberal, anti-Communist group, and he has remained an officer of ADA ever since.

Humphrey first came to national prominence at the Democratic convention of 1948, where he led the successful fight for a strong civil rights plank with a still-remembered speech in which he urged the Democratic party "to get out of the shadows of states rights and into the bright sunshine of human rights." The move Humphrey spurred led to the walkout of several Southern delegations and the formation of the States Rights party.

In his 11 years in the Senate, Humphrey has been identified most prominently in the domestic field with civil rights, farm and labor legislation. He is a member of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry, Government Operations and Foreign Relations Committees. A voluble speaker on almost any subject and a prolific bill introducer, he is also known for his work as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee Disarmament Subcommittee. Humphrey's interest in foreign affairs was climaxed by a much-publicized 8-hour interview with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in December 1958.

Humphrey was an announced candidate for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination in 1956 but drew only 134½ votes on the first ballot. His Senate term expires in 1960.

ELECTION RECORD -- Defeated for mayor of Minneapolis June 14, 1943, by Marvin Kline (R), 60,075 to 54,350.

Elected mayor of Minneapolis June 11, 1945, over incumbent Mayor Kline (R), 86,377 to 55,263.

Reelected June 9, 1947 over Frank J. Collins (R), 102,696 to 52,358.

Elected Senator Nov. 2, 1948, over incumbent Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R), 729,494 to 485,801.

Reelected Nov. 2, 1954, over Val Bjornson (R), 642,193 to 479,619.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) was born Aug. 27, 1908, near Johnson City, Texas. He was graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College in 1930 and attended Georgetown University Law School in 1935.

Johnson taught in Houston public schools in 1930-32 and from 1932 to 1935 was secretary to then Rep. Richard M. Kleberg (D Texas).. In 1935-37, he was Texas director of the National Youth Administration. Johnson enlisted in the Navy after Pearl Harbor and served seven months as a special emissary of President Roosevelt to Australia and New Zealand before returning to Congress in 1942. Johnson, a member of the Christian Church, is married and has two daughters.



Though his reputation now is that of an expediter of Senate action and a conciliator of differing positions, Johnson's early political record was that of a down-the-line New Deal Democrat. He was something of a protege of President Roosevelt's and had his backing in his unsuccessful 1941 Senate race.

Johnson won his Senate seat in 1948 after the closest primary in Texas history -- a victory that gave him the nickname of "Landslide Lyndon." His opponent charged frauds were committed, but the Senate upheld his right to his seat.

Johnson won a reputation as an advocate of increased military power, was named Democratic whip in 1951 and Democratic leader in 1953. He serves on the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees and is chairman of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee.

Johnson had a serious heart attack July 2, 1955, but was able to resume floor leadership when Congress reconvened in 1956. His Senate term expires in 1960, but a law passed by the Texas legislature in 1959 would permit him to run for reelection and for national office simultaneously.

ELECTION RECORD -- Elected to House in special election April 10, 1937, from Texas' 10th District, receiving 8,280 of a total vote of 29,947; second in the nine-man field was Merton Harris, with 5,111 votes.

Reelected in 1938 and 1940 without opposition.

Ran second in 29-man field in June 28, 1941, special election for Senate, losing to W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel, 175,590 to 174,279.

Reelected to House in 1942, 1944, 1946.

Nominated for Senate Aug. 28, 1948, in runoff primary over ex-Gov. Coke Stevenson, 494,191 to 494,104. Elected Nov. 2, 1948, over Jack Porter (R), 702,985 to 349,665.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Renominated July 24, 1954, over Dudley T. Dougherty, 883,264 to 354,188. Reelected Nov. 2, 1954, over Carlos G. Watson (R), 538,417 to 95,033.

John F. Kennedy

Sen. John Fitzgerald Kennedy (D Mass.) was born May 29, 1917, in Brookline, Mass., the son of Joseph P. Kennedy, wealthy businessman and former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain (1937-41). He was graduated from Harvard in 1940 and studied at the London School of Economics. He joined the Navy in September 1941, served as a PT boat skipper in the Pacific and was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medals and the Purple Heart for his heroism in combat. After his discharge from the Navy in 1945, Kennedy was a correspondent for the International News Service. He is the author of two books, "Why England Slept" and the Pulitzer prize-winning "Profiles in Courage."



Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, is married and has one daughter.

A member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare and Foreign Relations Committees, Kennedy has been most closely identified with labor legislation throughout his 11 years in Congress; the Senate version of the 1959 labor reform bill bore his name. In the foreign policy field, he has stressed the importance of assistance to the uncommitted, underdeveloped countries and the need for flexibility in U.S. relations with Communist satellites.

For Kennedy, politics has been a family affair; his brothers and sisters held political coffee hours for him all over Massachusetts in the 1952 campaign. His brother, Robert, until September the counsel of the Senate rackets committee, is also a political adviser; another brother, Ted, managed his 1958 campaign.

He has been an individualist in politics. In 1947, he was the only Massachusetts Congressman to refuse to sign a petition for clemency for the late James Michael Curley, ex-Representative (D 1943-47) and former Mayor of Boston and Governor of Massachusetts, then in prison for mail fraud. In 1954 he became the first Massachusetts Congressman ever to support the St. Lawrence Seaway bill.

His youthful appearance and his religion caused many Democrats to advise Kennedy to "go slow" in national politics, but despite these supposed handicaps he came very close to winning the 1956 Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. Since 1956, Kennedy has spoken throughout the country to gain the position of front-runner in the 1960 Democratic Presidential race.

Kennedy was forced to leave the Senate in October 1954 for an operation to cure a spinal injury received in World War II. He returned May 23, 1955.

ELECTION RECORD -- Elected to the House from Massachusetts' 11th District Nov. 5, 1946, over Lester W. Bowen (R), 69,093 to 26,007.

Reelected Nov. 2, 1948, without opposition, receiving 106,366 votes.

Reelected Nov. 7, 1950, over Vincent J. Celeste (R), 87,699 to 18,302.

Elected to the Senate Nov. 4, 1952, over incumbent Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R), 1,211,984 to 1,141,247.

Reelected Nov. 4, 1958, over Vincent J. Celeste (R), 1,362,926 to 488,318.

Adlai E. Stevenson

Adlai Ewing Stevenson (D), Governor of Illinois from 1949 to 1953, was born Feb. 5, 1900, in Los Angeles. He was named for his grandfather, the Vice President from 1893 to 1897. Stevenson was graduated from Princeton University in 1922 and from the Northwestern University Law School in 1926.

Stevenson served as an apprentice seaman in the Naval Reserve in 1918. In 1924-25, he was assistant managing editor of the Bloomington, Ill., Daily Pantagraph, which was founded by another grandfather and in which he retains a financial interest. Stevenson began practicing law in Chicago in 1926 and, except for his periods in public office, this has remained his occupation. He is the author of several books.



Stevenson, a Unitarian, married the former Ellen Borden in 1928 and they were divorced in 1949. They have three sons.

His first public post was as special counsel to the Agriculture Adjustment Administrator in 1933-34. He returned to Washington as special assistant to Secretary of Navy Frank Knox from 1941-44 and headed special missions to Italy and Western Europe during that time. From 1945-48 he had a series of diplomatic assignments, as a special assistant to the Secretary of State and as adviser or member of the U.S. delegations to the United Nations.

Elected Governor in 1948, Stevenson won enough renown with a state "reform" program that President Truman urged him to seek the 1952 Presidential nomination, but Stevenson went ahead with his plans for reelection. He was "drafted" for President July 25, 1952, on the third convention ballot.

In the 1952 campaign Stevenson emerged as a witty, eloquent intellectual who worked so hard at avoiding cliches that many critics said he was "talking over the heads" of the people.

On Nov. 15, 1955, he began an active campaign for a second nomination, which came to him on the first ballot Aug. 16, 1956, after he had bested Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in a series of primaries.

Since his second defeat, Stevenson has spent his time on his law practice, foreign travel and writing and speaking on public affairs. In November 1957, he accepted a temporary appointment as advisor to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on NATO affairs.

ELECTION RECORD -- Elected Governor of Illinois Nov. 2, 1948, over incumbent Gov. Dwight H. Green (R), 2,250,074 to 1,678,007.

Defeated for President Nov. 4, 1952, by Dwight D. Eisenhower (R), 33,936,234 to 27,314,992.

Defeated for President Nov. 6, 1956, by President Eisenhower (R), 35,590,472 to 26,029,752.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Stuart Symington

Sen. William Stuart Symington (D Mo.) was born June 26, 1901, in Amherst, Mass. He was raised in Baltimore, enlisted in the Army in 1918 and was commissioned a lieutenant. He attended Yale from 1919 to 1923, later received degrees from Yale and the International Correspondence School.

From 1923-45, Symington pursued a business career. Beginning as a shop worker in an uncle's factory in Rochester, N. Y., he was president of Colonial Radio Co. in Rochester in 1930-35 and of Rustless Iron and Steel Co. in Baltimore in 1935-37. From 1938 to 1945 he headed Emerson Electric Co. in St. Louis, where his production and labor relations records won wide acclaim.



Symington, an Episcopalian, is married to the daughter of the late James Wadsworth, former Republican Senator from New York. They have two sons.

In 1945 President Truman called Symington to Washington for the first of a series of top-level administration assignments. He was Surplus Property Administrator in 1945-46; Assistant Secretary of War for air in 1946-47; the first Secretary of the Air Force in 1947-50; chairman of the National Security Resources Board in 1950-51; and, finally, in 1951-52, "cleanup" administrator of the scandal-ridden Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

He defeated Mr. Truman's choice for the 1952 Missouri Democratic Senatorial nomination, state attorney general J. E. (Buck) Taylor, after a bitter primary in which each man accused the other of spending exorbitant sums of money.

Symington is known chiefly for his persistent advocacy of a stronger defense program. He argued for a larger Air Force both as head of that service and as a Senator and in recent years has been the chief critic of the Administration's missile program.

Symington is a member of the Armed Services, Agriculture and Forestry and Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committees.

The distinguishing character of his political career has been his ability to command a broad range of support. He appeals to businessmen as a former businessman himself, yet his voting record has won him the support of organized labor. His consistent backing of civil rights legislation seems not to have lessened his following in Southern states.

Symington was Missouri's favorite son at the 1956 Democratic convention.

ELECTION RECORD -- Nominated for Senator Aug. 5, 1952, in Democratic primary over J.E. (Buck) Taylor, 368,595 to 180,849.

Elected Senator Nov. 4, 1952, over incumbent Sen. James P. Kem (R), 1,008,523 to 858,170.

Reelected Nov. 4, 1958, over Hazel Palmer (R), 780,056 to 393,847.

HOW LEADING DEMOCRATS CAST KEY VOTES SINCE 1953

The chart on pages 6 and 7 summarizes the votes and stands of Democratic Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Stuart Symington (Mo.) on 183 key roll calls since 1953, when Kennedy and Symington joined the other two in the Senate. Fuller explanations of the votes and party breakdowns follow:

Agriculture

1. 1959 -- Remove Secretary of Agriculture's authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Passed over veto 64-29 (D 58-1; R 6-28) April 28.
2. 1959 -- Limit to $35,000 the total amount of price support loans per person per year. Agreed to 57-20 (D 31-20; R 26-0) May 22.
3. 1959 -- Boost wheat price supports from 80 to 85 percent of parity for farmers who reduce wheat acreage by 20 percent. Rejected 30-48 (D 25-26; R 5-22) May 22.
4. 1959 -- Extend farm surplus disposal law (P1 480) for three years, rather than one year. Agreed to 47-38 (D 32-23; R 15-15) Sept. 4.
5. 1959 -- Give surplus farm commodities to underdeveloped countries for establishment of national food reserves. Rejected 42-46 (D 30-25; R 12-21) Sept. 4.
6. 1959 -- Establish demonstration food stamp program for distribution of food to needy. Agreed to 44-38 (D 36-16; R 8-22) Sept. 7.
7. 1959 -- Cut 1960 conservation reserve authorization from $450 million to $375 million. Rejected 37-48 (D 12-41; R 25-7) June 3.
8. 1958 -- Bar indefinitely any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any farm commodity. Passed 50-43 (D 39-8; R 11-35) March 13.
9. 1958 -- Make dollars-and-cents price support floors on cotton, rice and corn temporary, rather than permanent. Rejected 33-51 (D 3-39; R 30-12) July 25.
10. 1957 -- Kill $7.50-an-acre limit on average conservation reserve payment. Agreed to 40-38 (D 4-35; R 36-3) June 11.
11. 1957 -- Decrease from $350 million to $250 million the annual limit on conservation reserve expenditures. Rejected 26-52 (D 18-23; R 8-29) June 11.
12. 1956 -- Delete provision of farm bill calling for return to 90 percent of parity price supports. Agreed to 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6) March 8.
13. 1956 -- Eliminate mandatory 90 percent price supports on millable wheat. Agreed to 45-45 (D 11-34; R 34-11). (Vice President Nixon voted "Yea" to break the tie.) March 9.
14. 1956 -- Give 90-percent-of-parity price supports to farmers who had not received more than $5,000 in loans on their crops and limit to $50,000 the price support loans any farmer could receive. Rejected 36-56 (D 32-15; R 4-41) March 12.
15. 1956 -- Establish domestic parity plan for wheat. Agreed to 54-39 (D 37-10; R 17-29) March 13.
16. 1956 -- Require farmers to put a certain portion of their land into the soil bank in order to receive price supports. Agreed to 48-46 (D 12-37; R 36-9) March 19.

(Continued on p. 8)

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

VOTES OF DEMOCRATIC HOPEFULS IN SENATE

	HUMPHREY (Minn.)	JOHNSON (Texas)	KENNEDY (Mass.)	SYMINGTON (Mo.)
AGRICULTURE				
1. 1959 -- End Benson's REA veto.	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. 1959 -- Limit price support payments.	Y	N	‡	N
3. 1959 -- Boost wheat supports.	Y	Y	✓	Y
4. 1959 -- Extend PL 480 three years.	Y	Y	‡	Y
5. 1959 -- Stockpile surplus food abroad.	Y	Y	‡	N
6. 1959 -- Food Stamp plan.	Y	Y	‡	Y
7. 1959 -- Cut conservation reserve funds.	N	N	-	N
8. 1958 -- Permanent price support freeze.	Y	Y	Y	Y
9. 1958 -- End fixed price supports.	N	N	N	N
10. 1957 -- Kill limit on conservation reserve payments.	Y	N	N	N
11. 1957 -- Cut conservation reserve funds.	N	N	Y	N
12. 1956 -- Kill return to 90% supports.	N	N	Y	N
*13. 1956 -- Kill 90% wheat supports.	N	N	Y	N
14. 1956 -- 90% supports for small farmer.	Y	Y	Y	Y
15. 1956 -- Domestic parity wheat plan.	Y	Y	N	Y
16. 1956 -- Make soil bank mandatory.	N	N	Y	N
17. 1956 -- 90 percent price supports.	Y	✓	N	Y
18. 1955 -- Enforce Acreage allotments.	N	N	✓	N
19. 1955 -- Cut conservation funds.	N	N	✓	N
20. 1954 -- Flexible price supports.	N	N	Y	N
21. 1954 -- Boost REA funds.	Y	Y	N	Y
22. 1953 -- Boost conservation funds.	Y	Y	N	✓
23. 1953 -- Cut conservation funds.	N	N	Y	?
LABOR				
1. 1959 -- "Bill of Rights" amendment.	-	N	N	N
*2. 1959 -- Same.	-	N	N	N
3. 1959 -- Give states "no-man's land" cases.	N	N	N	N
4. 1959 -- Limit picketing.	X	N	N	N
5. 1959 -- Tighten secondary boycotts ban.	X	N	N	N
6. 1959 -- Limit trusteeships.	X	Y	N	N
7. 1959 -- Secret ballot strike votes.	X	✓	N	N
8. 1959 -- Kennedy-Ervin bill passage.	‡	Y	Y	Y
9. 1959 -- Conference report.	Y	Y	Y	Y
10. 1958 -- Limit pension plan disclosures.	N	N	N	N
11. 1958 -- Let members sue union officers.	N	N	N	N
12. 1958 -- Non-Communist affidavits.	N	Y	N	N
13. 1958 -- Kennedy-Ives bill passage.	Y	Y	Y	Y
*14. 1956 -- Let states determine wages.	N	?	N	N
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION				
1. 1959 -- Extend emergency program.	Y	?	Y	Y
2. 1958 -- Expand, extend regular program.	✓	N	Y	Y
3. 1958 -- Start emergency program.	‡	Y	Y	Y
4. 1954 -- Set Federal standards.	Y	N	Y	Y
WELFARE PROGRAMS				
1. 1959 -- Liberalize veterans pensions.	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. 1959 -- Increase public assistance.	‡	Y	Y	Y
3. 1958 -- Increase public assistance.	‡	Y	Y	Y
4. 1958 -- Increase Social Security.	Y	Y	Y	Y
5. 1956 -- Earlier disability benefits.	Y	Y	Y	Y
6. 1956 -- Earlier benefits for women.	Y	Y	Y	Y
DOMESTIC AID PROGRAMS				
1. 1959 -- Depressed Areas bill.	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. 1959 -- Boost sewage plant grants.	Y	Y	Y	Y
3. 1958 -- Cut loans to states.	N	N	N	N
4. 1958 -- Community Facilities bill.	Y	Y	Y	Y
AID TO EDUCATION				
1. 1959 -- Youth Conservation Corps.	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. 1959 -- Kill college loan fund.	N	N	N	X
3. 1959 -- Veterans educational benefits.	Y	Y	Y	Y
4. 1958 -- School construction grants.	Y	N	Y	Y
5. 1958 -- Cut Federal scholarship fund.	N	N	N	N
6. 1958 -- National Defense Education bill.	Y	Y	Y	Y
7. 1953 -- U. S. oil revenues to schools.	✓	Y	Y	Y
HOUSING				
1. 1959 -- Kill public housing.	N	N	N	N
2. 1959 -- Boost urban renewal funds.	Y	N	Y	Y
3. 1959 -- Bar boost in GI loan rate.	Y	N	Y	Y
4. 1959 -- Pass 1st bill over veto.	Y	Y	Y	Y
5. 1959 -- Pass 2nd bill over veto.	Y	Y	✓	Y
*6. 1958 -- Permit boost in GI loan rate.	N	N	-	N
7. 1957 -- Increase public housing.	Y	N	Y	Y
8. 1956 -- Limit public housing.	N	N	N	N
9. 1955 -- Same.	N	N	N	N
10. 1954 -- Same.	N	Y	N	N
PUBLIC WORKS - ATOMIC ENERGY				
1. 1959 -- Kill Federal San Luis project.	N	-	N	-
2. 1959 -- Kill TVA self-financing.	N	N	N	N
3. 1959 -- Cut aid to airports.	N	N	N	N
4. 1959 -- Cut public works funds.	N	N	N	N
5. 1959 -- Pass public works over veto.	Y	Y	Y	Y
6. 1957 -- Kill two atomic reactors.	N	X	N	N
7. 1957 -- Cut public works bill.	N	N	Y	X
8. 1957 -- Hells Canyon dam.	Y	✓	Y	Y
9. 1957 -- Kill TVA self-financing.	N	N	X	N
10. 1956 -- Hells Canyon dam.	Y	Y	Y	Y
11. 1956 -- D. C. airport funds.	Y	Y	Y	Y
12. 1955 -- Colorado River project.	Y	Y	X	Y
13. 1955 -- Atomic merchant ship.	N	N	X	N
14. 1954 -- Federal atomic power program.	Y	Y	N	Y
15. 1954 -- St. Lawrence Seaway.	Y	N	Y	Y
16. 1954 -- Cut public works funds.	N	N	Y	N
17. 1954 -- Cut public works funds.	N	N	Y	N
18. 1953 -- Boost aid to airports.	N	Y	N	Y
CIVIL RIGHTS - VOTING RIGHTS				
1. 1959 -- Continue Civil Rights Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. 1957 -- Send civil rights bill to Judiciary Committee.	N	Y	Y	N
3. 1957 -- Kill "Section III" authority.	N	Y	N	N
4. 1957 -- Jury trial amendment.	N	Y	Y	N
5. 1957 -- Civil rights bill passage.	Y	Y	Y	Y
6. 1956 -- National primary and direct election of President.	✓	N	N	N
7. 1955 -- Exempt servicemen from poll tax.	Y	X	?	Y
8. 1954 -- Give 18-year-olds the vote.	✓	N	N	N
SENATE FILIBUSTER RULE				
1. 1959 -- Table move to change rule.	N	Y	N	N
2. 1959 -- Permit majority cloture.	Y	N	Y	Y

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

	HUMPHREY (Minn.)	JOHNSON (Texas)	KENNEDY (Mass.)	SYMINGTON (Mo.)
SENATE FILIBUSTER RULE (Cont.)				
3. 1959 -- Modify rule slightly.	Y	Y	Y	Y
4. 1957 -- Table move to change rule.	N	Y	N	N
5. 1953 -- Same.	N	Y	N	N
SUPREME COURT - INTERNAL SECURITY				
1. 1959 -- Kill move to eliminate loyalty oath in student aid program.	N	Y	N	N
2. 1958 -- Kill "Court-curbing" bill.	Y	Y	Y	Y
3. 1958 -- Kill "anti-preemption" bill.	Y	Y	Y	Y
4. 1957 -- Restrict access to FBI files.	Y	Y	Y	Y
5. 1954 -- Outlaw Communist party.	Y	Y	Y	Y
STATEHOOD - HOME RULE				
1. 1959 -- Hawaii statehood.	‡	Y	Y	Y
2. 1958 -- Make Alaska a commonwealth.	N	?	N	N
3. 1958 -- Alaska statehood.	Y	‡	Y	Y
4. 1955 -- D. C. home rule.	Y	Y	✓	Y
5. 1954 -- Make Alaska, Hawaii commonwealths.	X	Y	✓	N
6. 1954 -- Alaska, Hawaii statehood.	✓	N	✓	Y
FOREIGN AID				
1. 1959 -- Anti-expropriation amendment.	Y	N	N	Y
2. 1959 -- Cut Development Loan Fund.	N	N	-	N
3. 1959 -- Anti-secrecy amendment.	N	N	N	Y
4. 1959 -- Foreign aid bill passage.	Y	Y	Y	Y
5. 1958 -- Bar aid to Dominican Republic.	N	N	N	Y
6. 1958 -- Kill aid to India declaration.	N	N	N	N
7. 1958 -- Foreign aid bill passage.	Y	Y	Y	Y
8. 1957 -- Kill Development Loan Fund borrowing authority.	N	N	N	N
9. 1957 -- Foreign aid bill passage.	Y	Y	Y	Y
RECIPROCAL TRADE				
1. 1958 -- Extend law permanently.	Y	N	N	N
2. 1958 -- Kill Congressional veto.	Y	Y	‡	Y
3. 1958 -- Extend law to 1962.	Y	Y	Y	Y
4. 1956 -- Limit farm imports.	N	N	Y	N
5. 1956 -- Limit cotton imports.	N	N	Y	N
6. 1955 -- Repeal peril-point section.	Y	N	X	N
7. 1955 -- Give Congress a veto.	N	N	X	N
8. 1955 -- Kill "protectionist" sections.	Y	Y	X	N
9. 1955 -- Extend law.	Y	Y	✓	Y
10. 1954 -- Extend law three years.	Y	Y	Y	✓
TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS				
1. 1957 -- Kill aid section of Mideast Doctrine.	N	N	N	N
2. 1957 -- Require President to notify Congress of action taken under Mideast Doctrine.	N	N	N	Y
3. 1957 -- Mideast Doctrine.	Y	Y	Y	Y
4. 1957 -- Require Congressional approval of donations of atomic materials.	N	N	N	N
5. 1957 -- International Atomic Energy Agency.	Y	Y	Y	Y
6. 1955 -- Limit President's authority in Formosa Resolution.	Y	X	✓	N
7. 1955 -- Formosa Resolution.	Y	✓	✓	Y
8. 1955 -- SEATO treaty.	Y	✓	✓	Y
9. 1955 -- China treaty.	Y	✓	?	Y
10. 1954 -- Bricker amendment.	N	Y	N	X
11. 1953 -- Restrict Status of Forces treaty.	N	N	?	Y
12. 1953 -- Status of Forces treaty.	Y	Y	?	Y

	HUMPHREY (Minn.)	JOHNSON (Texas)	KENNEDY (Mass.)	SYMINGTON (Mo.)
COMMUNIST BLOC POLICY				
1. 1959 -- Permit aid to satellites.	Y	Y	✓	‡
2. 1958 -- Bar sale of farm surpluses to satellites.	N	N	-	N
3. 1958 -- Bar aid to satellites.	N	N	N	N
4. 1958 -- Bar aid to Yugoslavia, Poland.	N	N	N	N
5. 1957 -- Bar barter with satellites.	N	N	X	N
6. 1956 -- End all aid to Yugoslavia.	N	N	N	Y
7. 1956 -- Bar some aid to Yugoslavia.	N	Y	N	Y
DEFENSE				
1. 1959 -- Limit draft extension to 2 years.	Y	N	N	N
2. 1959 -- Extend draft four years.	Y	Y	Y	Y
3. 1959 -- Boost Army funds.	‡	Y	Y	Y
4. 1958 -- Bolster missile defense.	Y	Y	Y	Y
5. 1957 -- Cut defense appropriation.	N	X	X	X
6. 1956 -- Cut Air Force funds.	N	N	N	N
7. 1956 -- Boost Air Force funds.	Y	Y	Y	Y
8. 1955 -- Boost Marine Corps funds.	✓	Y	Y	Y
9. 1954 -- Boost Army funds.	Y	Y	Y	Y
10. 1953 -- Boost Air Force funds.	Y	Y	Y	Y
11. 1953 -- Boost pilot training.	Y	Y	Y	Y
TAXES				
1. 1959 -- End dividend income credit.	‡	Y	Y	Y
2. 1959 -- Deny "expense account" deductions.	‡	N	Y	Y
3. 1959 -- Graduated depletion allowance cut.	✓	N	‡	Y
4. 1959 -- Increase gas tax.	-	N	Y	Y
5. 1958 -- $6 billion tax cut.	Y	N	Y	Y
6. 1958 -- End auto excise tax.	Y	N	Y	Y
7. 1958 -- End freight tax.	Y	N	Y	Y
8. 1958 -- End passenger tax.	Y	N	Y	Y
9. 1958 -- Cut small business tax.	Y	?	Y	Y
10. 1958 -- Flat depletion allowance cut.	Y	N	N	Y
11. 1958 -- Graduated depletion allowance cut.	Y	N	Y	Y
12. 1957 -- Cut small business tax.	Y	N	Y	Y
13. 1954 -- Boost individual exemptions.	Y	Y	Y	Y
FEDERAL CONTROLS				
1. 1958 -- Kill billboard control law.	X	Y	N	N
2. 1956 -- Natural Gas bill.	N	Y	N	N
3. 1953 -- Tidelands bill.	N	Y	N	N
4. 1953 -- Let Congress, not President, impose temporary economic controls.	N	N	N	N
*5. 1953 -- Conference report on economic controls.	N	N	N	N
PERSONALITIES				
1. 1959 -- Luce nomination.	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. 1959 -- Strauss nomination.	N	N	N	N
3. 1957 -- McLeod nomination.	X	Y	N	X
4. 1957 -- Zwicker nomination.	Y	Y	✓	Y
5. 1954 -- McCarthy censure.	Y	Y	?	Y
6. 1953 -- Bohlen nomination.	✓	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

**Vice President Nixon also voted on this roll-call; see vote descriptions, p. 5, 8, 9, 10.*

NOTE: Prior to 1958, pairs, announcements and polls For were all indicated by a ✓.

Prior to 1958, pairs, announcements and polls Against were all indicated by an X.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients.

(Continued from p. 5)

17. 1956 -- Passage of bill providing 90-percent-of-parity price supports for one year and establishing soil bank. Passed 50-35 (D 35-4; R 15-31) April 11.
18. 1955 -- Bar conservation payments to any farmer who knowingly exceeds allotment on any crop. Rejected 35-49 (D 10-34; R 25-15) May 17.
19. 1955 -- Reduce by $55 million funds for soil conservation. Rejected 5-76 (D 1-44; R 4-32) April 26.
20. 1954 -- Price supports for five basic crops on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 to 90 percent of parity in 1955. Agreed to 49-44. (D 10-35; R 39-8) Aug. 9.
21. 1954 -- Increase rural electrification loan authorizations from $100 million to $135 million. Agreed to 42-40 (D 35-3; R 6-37). June 2.
22. 1953 -- Increase funds for the Agriculture Conservation Program by $30 million. Agreed to 38-37 (D 32-5; R 6-32). June 15.
23. 1953 -- Reduce funds for the Agriculture Conservation Program by $50 million. Rejected 22-51 (D 6-32; R 16-19). June 15.

Labor

1. 1959 -- McClellan "Bill of Rights" amendment to protect union members against unfair actions by their unions. Agreed to 47-46 (D 15-44; R 32-2) April 22.
2. 1959 -- Kill move to reconsider McClellan's "Bill of Rights" amendment. Agreed to 45-45 (D 13-43; R 32-2). (Vice President Nixon voted "Yea" to break the tie.) April 22.
3. 1959 -- Permit state labor agencies or state courts to handle labor disputes declined by the NLRB. Rejected 39-52 (D 16-43; R 23-9) April 23.
4. 1959 -- Bar organizational or recognition picketing where a majority of employees has not sought recognition of the union and impose criminal penalties for "shakedown" picketing. Rejected 30-59 (D 9-48; R 21-11) April 24.
5. 1959 -- Extend and tighten Taft-Hartley ban on secondary boycotts. Rejected 41-50 (D 16-43; R 25-7) April 24.
6. 1959 -- Permit union trusteeships over locals only for one year and only with approval of Secretary of Labor. Rejected 41-51 (D 18-42; R 23-9) April 24.
7. 1959 -- Require secret ballot strike votes before any strike could take place. Rejected 28-60 (D 12-46; R 16-14) April 24.
8. 1959 -- Senate's Kennedy-Ervin labor reform bill. Passed 90-1 (D 60-0; R 30-1) April 25.
9. 1959 -- Senate-House compromise labor reform bill, including provisions of Landrum-Griffin and Kennedy-Ervin bills. Agreed to 95-2 (D 62-1; R 33-1) Sept. 3.
10. 1958 -- Exempt from welfare and pension plan disclosure bill plans established on a "level of benefits" basis (principally employer-administered). Rejected 28-59 (D 2-43; R 26-16) April 24.
11. 1958 -- Give union members right to sue in Federal courts against misuse of union funds. Rejected 42-47 (D 5-42; R 37-5) June 13.
12. 1958 -- Require employers to sign non-Communist affidavits, in order to gain access to the NLRB, and retain a similar Taft-Hartley requirement for union officers. Agreed to 66-20 (D 30-17; R 36-3) June 16.
13. 1958 -- Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill. Passed 88-1 (D 47-0; R 41-1) June 17.
14. 1956 -- Provide that states, rather than the Secretary of Labor, determine the local prevailing wage to be paid in interstate highway system construction. Agreed to, 39-39 (D 14-26: R 27-13) (Vice President Nixon voted "Yea" to break the tie.) May 29.

Unemployment Compensation

1. 1959 -- Extend emergency unemployment compensation act of 1958 until July 1, 1960. Rejected 38-49 (D 37-20; R 1-29) March 25.
2. 1958 -- Broaden coverage, increase benefits, set uniform standards for Federally-financed unemployment compensation payments. Rejected 21-63 (D 18-23; R 3-40) May 27.
3. 1958 -- Extend duration of temporary unemployment compensation payments by 16 weeks and provide Federal administration if states do not act. Rejected 36-47 (D 24-14; R 12-33) May 28.
4. 1954 -- Provide nationwide standards for amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits. Rejected 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42). July 13.

Welfare Programs

1. 1959 -- Liberalize pension program for veterans, their widows and children. Agreed to 75-20 (D 55-8; R 20-12) Aug. 13.
2. 1959 -- Increase Federal public assistance payments to the states. Agreed to 42-36 (D 36-16; R 6-20) June 25.
3. 1958 -- Increase public assistance payments to aged, blind and disabled about $5 a month and increase Federal share of cost. Rejected 40-40 (D 34-5; R 6-35) May 28.
4. 1958 -- Boost Social Security benefits by 10 percent, rather than 7 percent. Rejected 32-53 (D 26-20; R 6-33) Aug. 16.
5. 1956 -- Pay disability benefits at age 50, instead of age 65, and boost Social Security tax accordingly. Agreed to 47-45 (D 41-7; R 6-38) July 17.
6. 1956 -- Make Social Security benefits available to women at age 62, instead of age 65. Agreed to 86-7 (D 46-2; R 40-5) July 17.

Domestic Aid Programs

1. 1959 -- Depressed Areas bill, authorizing $389.5 million Federal loans and grants to aid areas of chronic unemployment. Passed 49-46 (D 45-16; R 4-30) March 23.
2. 1959 -- Increase Federal grants for sewage plant construction from $50 million to $80 million. Passed 61-27 (D 48-8; R 13-9) Sept. 9.
3. 1958 -- Cut Community Facilities Act authorization from $1 billion to $500 million. Rejected 33-52 (D 2-42; R 31-10) April 16.
4. 1958 -- Community Facilities Act, increasing from $100 million to $1 billion the fund for loans to states to build public facilities. Passed 60-26 (D 40-4; R 20-22) April 16.

Aid to Education

1. 1959 -- Create a 150,000-member Youth Conservation Corps to combat delinquency, aid conservation. Passed 47-45 (D 45-15; R 2-30) Aug. 13.
2. 1959 -- Kill $50 million college loan fund for construction of classrooms and laboratories. Rejected 40-53 (D 11-50; R 29-3) Aug. 17.
3. 1959 -- Provide educational loans and grants for 1955-1963 military veterans. Agreed to 49-39 (D 49-10; R 0-29) July 21.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

4. 1958 -- Authorize annual grants of $1 billion for two years for public school construction. Rejected 30-61 (D 23-24; R 7-37) Aug. 13.
5. 1958 -- Cut from $17.5 million to $5 million the annual authorization for the creation of national defense scholarships. Agreed to 46-42 (D 14-31; R 32-11) Aug. 13.
6. 1958 -- National Defense Education Act. Passed 62-26 (D 35-10; R 27-16) Aug. 13.
7. 1953 -- Provide that revenue from U.S. leasing of outer continental shelf be used for educational grants unless needed for a national defense emergency. Agreed to 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30). June 24.

Housing

1. 1959 -- Kill authority for 35,000 public housing units. Rejected 37-50 (D 13-43; R 24-7) Feb. 4.
2. 1959 -- Boost urban renewal funds to $450 million a year for four years. Rejected 33-56 (D 32-26; R 1-30) Feb. 5.
3. 1959 -- Bar increase in GI loan interest rate from 4.75 percent to 5.25 percent. Rejected 27-58 (D 25-30; R 2-28) Feb. 5.
4. 1959 -- Passage of first housing bill over veto (two-thirds majority needed). Failed to pass 55-40 (D 53-10; R 2-30) Aug. 13.
5. 1959 -- Passage of second housing bill over veto (two-thirds majority needed). Failed to pass 58-36 (D 52-9; R 6-27) Sept. 4.
6. 1958 -- Confirm authority for Veterans Administration to raise interest rate on GI loans from 4.5 percent to 4.75 percent. Agreed to 47-47 (D 6-41; R 41-6). (Vice President Nixon voted "Yea" to break the tie.) March 12.
7. 1957 -- Authorize construction of additional 200,000 low-cost public housing units per year. Rejected 20-54 (D 17-22; R 3-32) May 29.
8. 1956 -- Put a maximum of 35,000 on annual new starts on low-rent public housing. Rejected 38-41 (D 7-34; R 31-7) May 24.
9. 1955 -- Put a maximum of 35,000 on annual new starts in low-rent public housing. Rejected 38-44 (D 6-35; R 32-9) June 7.
10. 1954 -- Put a maximum of 35,000 on annual new starts in low-rent public housing. Agreed to 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2) June 3.

Public Works -- Atomic Energy

1. 1959 -- Kill bill to authorize Federal construction of San Luis dam in partnership with state of California. Rejected 24-57 (D 12-43; R 12-14) May 12.
2. 1959 -- Kill the Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill. Rejected 17-73 (D 2-56; R 15-17) July 9.
3. 1959 -- Authorize $63 million a year for airport projects, rather than $116 million. Rejected 35-53 (D 7-51; R 28-2) Feb. 6.
4. 1959 -- Cut public works appropriation about $80 million to figure recommended by President. Rejected 17-72 (D 5-52; R 12-20) July 9.
5. 1959 -- Public works appropriation. Passed over veto 72-23 (D 60-2; R 12-21) Sept. 10.
6. 1957 -- Eliminate $55 million authorization for two Government atomic reactors. Rejected 34-42 (D 2-38; R 32-4) Aug. 16.
7. 1957 -- Cut public works authorization by at least $350 million. Rejected 27-55 (D 5-37; R 22-18) March 28.
8. 1957 -- Authorize Federal construction of Hells Canyon dam. Passed 45-38 (D 40-5; R 5-33) June 21.
9. 1957 -- Kill the Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill. Rejected 22-63 (D 1-41; R 21-22) Aug. 9.
10. 1956 -- Authorize Federal construction of Hells Canyon Dam. Rejected 41-51 (D 39-8; R 2-43) July 19.
11. 1956 -- Provide $12.9 million for additional airport for District of Columbia. Rejected 32-56 (D 29-15; R 3-41) July 25.
12. 1955 -- Colorado River Storage program. Passed 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8) April 20.
13. 1955 -- Provide $21 million for development of an atomic-powered merchant vessel. Rejected 41-42 (D 1-42; R 40-0) June 28.
14. 1954 -- Authorize Federal atomic power program; give preference to public bodies in excess power disposal. Agreed to 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35). July 22.
15. -1954 -- Authorize development of a St. Lawrence seaway. Passed 51-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15). Jan. 20.
16. 1954 -- Reduce by $2 million funds for navigation and flood control construction and require Budget Bureau approval for navigation projects. Rejected 5-82 (D 4-38; R 1-44). May 25.
17. 1954 -- Reduce by $3.7 million funds for maintenance and operation of navigation and flood control projects. Rejected 4-81 (D 2-38; R 2-43). May 25.
18. 1953 -- Increase federal-aid airport program to $30 million. Rejected 19-58 (D 17-19; R 2-38). June 3.

Civil Rights -- Voting Rights

1. 1959 -- Extend life of Civil Rights Commission for two years and appropriate $500,000 to it. Agreed to 71-18 (D 43-17; R 28-1) Sept. 14.
2. 1957 -- A point of order against a move to bypass the House-passed civil rights bill around the Senate Judiciary Committee. Rejected 39-45 (D 34-11; R 5-34) June 20. The rejection permitted the bill to go straight on the Senate calendar.
3. 1957 -- Eliminate section of civil rights bill authorizing Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief in civil rights cases under the 14th Amendment. Agreed to 52-38 (D 34-13; R 18-25) July 24.
4. 1957 -- Guarantee jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt and provide uniform methods of selecting Federal court juries. Agreed to 51-42 (D 39-9; R 12-33) Aug. 2.
5. 1957 -- Senate version of civil rights bill. Passed 72-18 (D 29-18; R 43-0) Aug. 7.
6. 1956 -- Constitutional amendment to nominate Presidential candidates by national primary and elect President by direct popular vote. Rejected 13-69 (D 11-28; R 2-41) March 27.
7. 1955 -- Exempt servicemen, during wartime, from paying poll tax. Rejected 22-56 (D 15-24; R 7-32) Aug. 1.
8. 1954 -- Constitutional amendment giving 18-year-olds the right to vote (two-thirds majority needed). Rejected 34-24 (D 7-24; R 27-0) May 21.

Senate Filibuster Rule

1. 1959 -- Table move to consider change in Senate rule 22. Agreed to 60-36 (D 40-22; R 20-14) Jan. 9.
2. 1959 -- Revise Senate rule 22 to permit limitation of debate, after a certain time has elapsed, by a majority of the Senate. Rejected 28-67 (D 20-43; R 8-24) Jan. 12.
3. 1959 -- Revise Senate rule 22 to permit limitation of debate by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, instead of two-thirds of the whole Senate. Adopted 72-22 (D 44-19; R 28-3) Jan. 12.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

4. 1957 -- Table move to consider change in Senate Rule 22. Agreed to 55-38 (D 27-21; R 28-17) Jan. 4.
5. 1953 -- Table move to consider change in Senate Rule 22, which requires a two-thirds vote of all Senators to invoke cloture. Agreed to 70-21 (D 29-15; R 41-5). Jan. 7.

Supreme Court -- Internal Security

1. 1959 -- Kill bill to eliminate loyalty oath requirement for students seeking Federal educational funds. Agreed to 49-42 (D 26-34; R 23-8) July 23.
2. 1958 -- Kill bill to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Agreed to 49-41 (D 30-16; R 19-25) Aug. 20.
3. 1958 -- Kill bill to provide that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or the two cannot be reconciled. Rejected 39-46 (D 25-19; R 14-27) Aug. 20.
4. 1957 -- Restrict use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases, thus limiting the effects of the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision. Conference report adopted 74-2 (D 39-1; R 35-1) Aug. 30.
5. 1954 -- Outlaw the Communist party and bar its members from serving as labor-union officials. Agreed to 84-0 (D 40-0; R 43-0). Aug. 12.

Statehood -- Home Rule

1. 1959 -- Hawaii statehood. Passed 76-15 (D 46-14; R 30-1) March 11.
2. 1958 -- Make Alaska a commonwealth, rather than a state. Rejected 29-50 (D 18-26; R 11-24) June 27.
3. 1958 -- Alaska statehood bill. Passed 64-20 (D 31-13; R 33-7) June 30.
4. 1955 -- Provide home rule for the District of Columbia. Passed 59-15 (D 28-12; R 31-3) June 29.
5. 1954 -- Amendment to statehood bill, making Hawaii and Alaska commonwealths. Rejected 24-60 (D 20-22; R 4-37). April 1.
6. 1954 -- Making Hawaii and Alaska states. Agreed to 57-28 (D 23-19; R 33-9). April 1.

Foreign Aid

1. 1959 -- Bar aid to any country that expropriates U.S.-owned property without adequate compensation. Rejected 39-44 (D 28-29; R 11-15) July 2.
2. 1959 -- Cut Development Loan Fund authorization from $2 billion for two years to $700 million for one year. Rejected 30-50 (D 20-34; R 10-16) July 2.
3. 1959 -- Require President to submit detailed country-by-country budgets to Congressional committees with future foreign aid requests. Rejected 37-53 (D 34-23; R 3-30) July 7.
4. 1959 -- Foreign aid authorization. Passed 65-26 (D 39-18; R 26-8) July 8.
5. 1958 -- Bar all aid to the Dominican Republic. Rejected 33-46 (D 20-21; R 13-25) June 5.
6. 1958 -- Kill policy declaration favoring U.S. economic aid to India. Rejected 35-47 (D 12-30; R 23-17) June 6.
7. 1958 -- Foreign aid authorization. Passed 51-17 (D 25-9; R 26-8) June 6.
8. 1957 -- Kill two-year borrowing authority for Development Loan Fund. Rejected 32-54 (D 21-24; R 11-30) June 14.
9. 1957 -- Foreign aid authorization. Passed 57-25 (D 26-17; R 31-8) June 14.

Reciprocal Trade

1. 1958 -- Make reciprocal trade program permanent. Rejected 4-85 (D 4-41; R 0-44) July 17.
2. 1958 -- Eliminate authority for Congress to override Presidential veto of Tariff Commission escape-clause finding. Agreed to 63-27 (D 27-18; R 36-9) July 22.
3. 1958 -- Extend Reciprocal Trade program through June 30, 1962. Passed 72-18 (D 40-6; R 32-12) Aug. 11.
4. 1956 -- Limit imports of surplus farm goods and derivative products to average of previous three years' imports unless already subject to quotas. Rejected 43-45 (D 25-20; R 18-25) June 28.
5. 1956 -- Pending Tariff Commission action, limit imports of cotton and derivative products to average of previous three years' imports when cotton is in surplus. Rejected 36-52 (D 22-22; R 14-30) June 28.
6. 1955 -- Repeal the peril point section of reciprocal trade law. Rejected 9-82 (D 9-35; R 0-47) May 4.
7. 1955 -- Make future reciprocal trade agreements subject to Congressional veto. Rejected 13-73 (D 9-33; R 4-40) May 4.
8. 1955 -- Eliminate three "protectionist" provisions of reciprocal trade law. Rejected 21-67 (D 21-21; R 0-46) May 4.
9. 1955 -- Passage of reciprocal trade act extension. Passed 75-13 (D 37-6; R 38-7)
10. 1954 -- Extend for three years, rather than one year, Presidential authority to make reciprocal trade agreements. Rejected 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). June 24.

Treaties and Agreements

1. 1957 -- Eliminate from the Eisenhower Mideast Doctrine authorization for use of $200 million for military and economic aid. Rejected 28-58 (D 23-20; R 5-38) March 2.
2. 1957 -- Direct President to notify Congress before using armed forces under Mideast Doctrine. Rejected 28-64 (D 24-23; R 4-41) March 5.
3. 1957 -- Mideast Doctrine, authorizing President to use military and economic aid to combat communism in the Middle East. Passed 72-19 (D 30-16; R 42-3) March 5.
4. 1957 -- Amendment to statute of International Atomic Energy Agency requiring Congressional approval of U.S. donation of special fissionable materials. Rejected 31-55 (D 13-31; R 18-24) June 18.
5. 1957 -- Statute of International Atomic Energy Agency. Ratified 67-19 (D 35-9; R 32-10) June 18.
6. 1955 -- Strike from Formosa Policy resolution Presidential authority to secure related positions and territories in the area. Rejected 13-74 (D 12-32; R 1-42) Jan. 28.
7. 1955 -- Passage of Formosa Policy resolution, authorizing President to use U.S. forces to defend that area. Passed 85-3 (D 42-2; R 43-1) Jan. 28.
8. 1955 -- Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (the SEATO pact). Ratified 82-1 (D 42-0; R 40-1) Feb. 1.
9. 1955 -- China Mutual Defense Treaty. Ratified 65-6 (D 38-5; R 27-1) Feb. 9.
10. 1954 -- George version of Bricker constitutional amendment limiting treaty making powers of the President. (Two-thirds majority or 61 "yeas" needed.) Rejected 60-31 (D 28-16; R 32-14). Feb. 26.
11. 1953 -- Reservation to Status of Forces Treaty giving U.S. exclusive jurisdiction over U.S. forces for offenses committed abroad. Rejected 27-53 (D 12-26; R 15-27). July 14.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

12. 1953 -- Status of Forces Treaty with NATO countries. Ratified 72-15 (D 35-6; R 37-9) July 15.

Communist Bloc Policy

1. 1959 -- Give the President authority to approve economic aid to European Communist satellites. Passed 49-40 (D 33-23; R 16-17) Sept. 12.
2. 1958 -- Bar sale of farm surpluses to any country that has not assured the President it would not support any Communist country that went to war against the U.S. Rejected 24-53 (D 2-38; R 22-15) March 20.
3. 1958 -- Kill provision of foreign aid bill giving President authority to send aid to European Communist satellites. Agreed to 43-42 (D 17-27; R 26-15) June 5.
4. 1958 -- Bar aid to Yugoslavia and Poland. Rejected 22-54 (D 7-30; R 15-24) June 6.
5. 1957 -- Forbid barter of farm surpluses with Communist satellites. Rejected 23-54 (D 2-35; R 21-19) April 1.
6. 1956 -- End all aid to Yugoslavia in 90 days. Rejected 38-50 (D 15-29; R 23-21) June 28.
7. 1956 -- Bar use of foreign aid funds for military equipment to Yugoslavia, except to maintain equipment previously furnished. Agreed to 50-42 (D 24-23; R 26-19) July 24.

Defense

1. 1959 -- Limit draft extension to two years, rather than four. Rejected 24-67 (D 16-43; R 8-24) March 11.
2. 1959 -- Extend draft four years. Passed 90-1 (D 59-0; R 31-1) March 11.
3. 1959 -- Boost Army procurement funds $233 million for modernizing equipment. Rejected 43-48 (D 40-19; R 3-29) July 13.
4. 1958 -- Transfer $150 million for accelerated missile-defense program. Passed 78-0 (D 36-0; R 42-0) Feb. 3.
5. 1957 -- Cut defense appropriation by $182 million. Rejected 24-49 (D 11-24; R 13-25) July 2.
6. 1956 -- Reduce by $460 million a proposed increase in Air Force aircraft procurement and operation funds. Rejected 42-47 (D 3-44; R 39-3) June 26.
7. 1956 -- Increase Air Force procurement funds by $800 million. Agreed to 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37) June 26.
8. 1955 -- Increase Marine Corps funds by $46 million. Agreed to 40-39 (D 37-2; R 3-37) June 20.
9. 1954 -- Increase by $350,466,000 defense appropriations for army personnel and maintenance. Rejected 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40) June 17.
10. 1953 -- Increase Air Force funds for aircraft purchases by $400 million. Rejected 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46) July 23.
11. 1953 -- Increase annual pilot training by 4,800 men, at cost increase of $49.1 million. Rejected 41-48 (D 39-6; R 1-42). July 23.

Taxes

1. 1959 -- Repeal 4 percent tax credit on dividend income. Agreed to 47-31 (D 44-7; R 3-24) June 25.
2. 1959 -- Deny deductions for certain entertainment, gift and travel expenses. Rejected 34-44 (D 30-22; R 4-22) June 25.
3. 1959 -- Reduce on a graduated scale the depletion allowance on oil and gas wells. Rejected 21-54 (D 16-33; R 5-21) June 25.
4. 1959 -- Increase Federal excise tax on gasoline 1½ cents per gallon. Rejected 33-46 (D 12-40; R 21-6) June 25.
5. 1958 -- $6 billion tax cut. Rejected 23-65 (D 20-24; R 3-41) June 18.
6. 1958 -- Repeal excise tax on passenger cars and halve excise tax on trucks. Rejected 32-59 (D 21-25; R 11-34) June 19.
7. 1958 -- Repeal 3 percent tax on freight transportation. Agreed to 59-25 (D 33-10; R 26-15) June 19.
8. 1958 -- Repeal 10 percent tax on passenger transportation. Agreed to 50-35 (D 27-17; R 23-18) June 19.
9. 1958 -- Reduce taxes on small corporations and increase taxes on large corporations. Rejected 34-45 (D 22-19; R 12-26) June 20.
10. 1958 -- Cut annual oil and gas depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 15 percent. Rejected 26-63 (D 15-28; R 11-35) Aug. 11.
11. 1958 -- Reduce oil and gas depletion allowance on a sliding scale, from 27.5 percent for small producers to 15 percent for largest producers. Rejected 31-58 (D 21-22; R 10-36) Aug. 11.
12. 1957 -- Reduce taxes of corporations earning less than $225,000 annually and raise taxes of those above that figure. Rejected 33-52 (D 28-15; R 5-37) March 27.
13. 1954 -- Increase annual personal income tax exemption from $600 to $700 and delete provisions granting dividend exclusions and tax credit. Rejected 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45). June 30.

Federal Control

1. 1958 -- Kill a bonus of Federal funds for states that agree to regulate billboards along new stretches of the Interstate Highway System. Rejected 41-47 (D 21-24; R 20-23) March 26.
2. 1956 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers from Federal utility-rate control. Passed 53-38 (D 22-24; R 31-14) Feb. 6.
3. 1953 -- Give the states title and control of tideland areas within their boundaries. Agreed to 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9) May 5.
4. 1953 -- Provide that Congress, not the President, should have power to decide when to impose temporary economic controls. Agreed to 45-41 (D 11-28; R 33-13) May 19.
5. 1953 -- Two votes to take up a controversial conference report on temporary economic controls. Agreed to 39-39 (D 0-39; R 39-0) and 41-41 (D 0-40; R 41-0). (In each case Vice President Nixon voted "Yea" to break a tie.) June 18.

Personalities

1. 1959 -- Nomination of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as ambassador to Brazil. Confirmed 79-11 (D 46-11; R 33-0) April 28.
2. 1959 -- Nomination of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. Rejected 46-49 (D 15-47; R 31-2) June 19.
3. 1957 -- Nomination of Scott McLeod as ambassador to Ireland. Confirmed 60-20 (D 18-20; R 42-0) May 9.
4. 1957 -- Nomination of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker to temporary rank of major general. Confirmed 70-2 (D 35-0; R 35-2) April 1.
5. 1954 -- Condemnation of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (1946-57). Agreed to 67-22 (D 44-0; R 22-22) Dec. 2.
6. 1953 -- Nomination of Charles E. Bohlen to be Ambassador to Russia. Confirmed 74-13 (D 39-2; R 34-11) March 27.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

ADLAI E. STEVENSON'S POSITION ON MAJOR ISSUES

Following are excerpts from speeches and statements on major issues by Adlai E. Stevenson:

Agriculture

"We propose to support basic commodities at 90 percent of parity...to extend protection to perishables through a combination of direct production payments, marketing agreements and production adjustments." Sept. 22, 1956.

"...price supports...do not constitute a complete farm program. We must face the realities of surpluses and unbalanced production.... A constructive farm policy must include incentives for the transfer of unneeded grain acreage into conservation uses." Oct. 21, 1955.

Said Mr. Eisenhower's veto of the 1956 farm bill providing for a return to 90 percent of parity price supports "shows again his reluctance to face the facts of the farm crisis." April 16, 1956.

Civil Rights

"...Our purpose must be to attain unity, harmony and civilized relations, not to set section against section or race against race.... We must recognize that punitive action by the Federal Government may actually delay the process of integration in education." Feb. 12, 1956.

After saying he favored desegregation, Stevenson added, "We have to proceed gradually in these matters. You do not upset the tradition of generations overnight." Feb. 7, 1956.

Sending troops to Little Rock during the segregation crisis: "At this point the President had no choice. The combination of lawless violence and the Governor's irresponsible behavior have created a crisis which Arkansas is powerless to meet. Federal force must in this situation be used to put down force. But this is only a temporary solution. We have a national disaster and I hope the President will now mobilize the Nation's conscience as he has mobilized its arms." Sept. 24, 1957.

Said he favored home rule for the District of Columbia. April 22, 1956.

Defense

"I have proposed a halt to (tests of large nuclear weapons) because the survival of mankind may well depend upon it, because it would increase our national security, and because it would strengthen our position in the Cold War." April 22, 1957.

Proposed a U.N. commission of "top men of affairs and science, chosen by the secretary general from anywhere and everywhere and acceptable to the nuclear powers" to evaluate disarmament recommendations "to clear the air of all the bunk and phony proposals." The study would "take the great life and death issue of our age out of the realm of competing propaganda." Jan. 31, 1958.

"I...am not content to accept the idea that there can never be an end to compulsory military service.... Nothing is more hazardous in military policy than rigid adherence to obsolete ideas..... What we need is a balanced and highly skilled force capable of using our new weapons with maximum effectiveness against all varieties of aggression. The old-fashioned forces aren't going to be able to do the defense job effectively in the hydrogen age." Sept. 17, 1956.

Economic Policy

"Our great national need is not to balance the budget but to wage the peace. Peace is much more than the absence of war." Jan. 19, 1959.

"When somebody starts talking about the evil of passing a burden of public debt on to the next generation, it makes me want to ask if it is better to pass on a burden of slums, of ignorance, of national weakness. There is a time in war to say, 'Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead,' and there is a time in peace for equal daring." May 6, 1959.

"We have achieved fairly stable prices recently; but at the cost of stagnancy.... It is not certain that we can enjoy all together -- growth, price stability, and no government controls." June 6, 1959.

"When the time for tax reduction comes, the first move should be to relieve taxpayers in the lowest income groups.... Tax readjustment should include the cutting down of very high surtax rates to more moderate levels in exchange for the elimination of loopholes." Oct. 28, 1956.

Said President Eisenhower's veto of the Harris-Fulbright natural gas bill was "the right thing for the wrong reason." Feb. 18, 1956.

Foreign Policy

Berlin -- "While under no circumstances will we forsake the people of free Berlin or compromise on the question of free access, we must face the fact that no Russian withdrawal can be secured without a modification of the Western position." March 5, 1959.

Formosa -- On the Formosa crisis: Recent U.S. foreign policy was "clumsy, erratic and self-righteous." The U.S. had "a solemn obligation" to defend Formosa. Sept. 9, 1958. Advocated a cease fire, said U.S. stand on Quemoy was "actually creating sympathy for Red China and misgivings about our good sense." Sept. 30, 1958.

Middle East -- "Our objectives, I take it, are clear and simple: to open the Suez Canal to the traffic of all nations, to establish peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors, and, while we don't propose to dominate anyone ourselves, we don't propose that Russia dominate anyone either. I would make it perfectly clear that we propose to pursue these objectives, even at the risk of war." Feb. 16, 1957.

The Communist World -- America "should be ready to talk with the Russians at every level." The aim should be "to keep communication open, to exchange views, to break down if we can, little by little, the barriers of ignorance that divide us." Oct. 19, 1958.

"Mr. Khrushchev's (1959 U.N.) total disarmament proposal must be taken seriously.... Whether he means what he says is the question now. We have reason to be skeptical, but we have better reason to study his proposal with an open mind and high hope for progress at last towards arms control with security.... I have often said that a danger greater to us than war is Soviet economic and political penetration about the world." Sept. 18, 1959.

"...There is no inevitable long-term coincidence of interest between the two most powerful Communist states unless we continue to thrust Peiping into Moscow's arms.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

We want to keep Formosa free. Years ago I urged that instead of fighting over Quemoy and Matsu, we should be discussing the independence of Formosa together with the admission of China to the United Nations. I am sure the Russians are delighted with our present policy of isolating China which makes them her spokesmen. And I believe we should not veto the admission of Communist China to the United Nations." May 12, 1959.

The U.S. should stop leading the "anti-admission lobby" against Communist China in the U.N. The U.S. has drawn "almost all of the opprobrium, including much criticism from our own allies, and this has been a mistake." The question should be settled "without interference from this country, regardless of how we vote on that issue." If Red China were a member, "they would have to answer almost daily for some of the things they have done of late that have provoked the indignation of the whole world." Sept. 21, 1959.

General Policy -- Concerning Dulles' "brinkmanship," said Dulles appeared "willing to play Russian roulette with the life of the Nation." Jan. 14, 1956.

Advocated "the surrender of the right to private violence to a world police force, serving a world system of law and commissions of arbitration and conciliation. This should be our ultimate aim and all limited agreements...which enshrine the principle of international policing should be vigorously supported and extended." May 12, 1959.

Foreign Economic Policy

"To my mind our most important problem is the disparity in living standards in the world." June 6, 1959.

"A danger quite as great as Soviet domination by long-range missiles is a Communist economic breakthrough in the underdeveloped areas. If sustained economic growth under democratic auspices fails, people will turn to the Russian example." Nov. 17, 1957.

"I am emphatically in favor of the Administration's program for economic assistance and also freer foreign trade." Jan. 31, 1958.

"I believe...that the policy of keeping other countries out of American markets leads, in the end, to isolation and disaster. I believe in trade...and trading means buying as well as selling. So I am in general opposed to tariff increases which discourage buying and therefore selling abroad. I believe in a policy of gradual tariff reduction." Oct. 6, 1956.

"We face the end of the period of unquestioned Western supremacy.... Our task, as the wealthy members of world society, is to link our resources to a systematic long-term program of education and basic development which will give the world's masses the opportunity to help themselves and bring them into effective social and economic partnership with the more developed communities. In this process, I believe the basic test must be need and ability to absorb capital usefully, just as need, not virtue, has been the test inside Western society." May 29, 1959.

"...The problem (of helping underdeveloped countries) is not one of Governmental policy alone.... Private enterprise has a pivotal part to play. It is...rightly concerned for the security of its investments and its returns in underdeveloped areas. It seeks reasonable guarantees, but I would like to see those guarantees worked out so that, in return for security, private firms working abroad give assurances of worker training, promotion to managerial responsibility, local directorships and the building up of a body of local equity holders." May 29, 1959.

"We should seriously consider basic revision of our method of giving aid; specifically we should, I think, make greater use of the United Nations as the economic aid agency." April 21, 1956.

It is of "outstanding importance...to prevent the hopeful experiment of the Common Market from ending in a disastrous division of free Europe between the six nations inside and the 17 outside the market. American diplomacy has every reason and right to concern itself intimately with this problem since the Marshall Plan was the greatest spur to unity ever set in Europe's side. I think we should encourage the extension of the Common Market principle to Britain and the rest of Europe." May 12, 1959.

Labor

"The strengthening of our way of life means, too, making more secure the rights of labor to organize and to bargain collectively -- to make democracy work.... The laws must be fair to all, of course.... The so-called right-to-work laws do not meet this test. And there has long been agreement that many of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act are inequitable or unworkable and should be changed or removed." Dec. 8, 1955.

Endorsed a bill "designed to help communities with chronic unemployment to help themselves." Sept. 6, 1956.

Welfare

"This Federal aid (for education) program must include aid for school construction.... (It) must also, in my judgment, be broadened to help meet the hidden crisis in education today -- the teacher shortage. Perhaps we should leave to each individual state the determination of whether its share of Federal funds should be used to increase teacher salaries or to build new buildings.... We should investigate thoroughly, and adopt, unless serious difficulties are disclosed, a national program of college loans or scholarships." Sept. 28, 1956.

"...The housing bill which the Senate has already passed and the similar bill which the House is now considering, represent a constructive enlistment of the private and the public forces which are essential to getting on with this job. These bills recognize the continued need for some public housing, particularly now when the relocation problem has become even more acute as a result of the expansion of the highway and other construction programs." May 6, 1959.

"...While we maintain a huge Department of Agriculture in Washington, no one there speaks for the cities as such.... The problems of the American city will be met when, and not until, we recognize that they are already and inexorably committed to the joint trusteeship of private enterprise and public responsibility." May 6, 1959.

Would "insist upon expanded programs of unemployment insurance, worker retraining, guaranteed annual wage and other programs aimed to share equitably between business, the consumer and the displaced worker the transitional costs of technological change." Fall, 1956.

Advocated lowering the retirement age for women under the Social Security program from 65 to 62 and lowering the pension age for totally disabled persons to 50 years. May 19, 1956.

"...I am opposed to socialized medicine. I am equally strongly in favor of a Federal aid program to make comprehensive private health insurance available on a voluntary basis to all Americans." Oct. 8, 1956.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON'S STANDS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

Following are excerpts from speeches and statements as well as actions and positions taken, on major issues by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Agriculture

"Farm prices are not staying up at the same level.... But the answer is not to go back to the old Democratic program of 90 percent parity which caused the decline in farm prices and piled up huge surpluses." Sept. 28, 1955.

Said Mr. Eisenhower's veto of the 1956 farm bill providing for a return to 90 percent price supports "will prove to be best for the American farmers and the American people." April, 1956.

Civil Rights

As head of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, asked heads of 26 Federal contracting agencies to deny further Government contracts to firms practicing racial discrimination. May 9, 1957.

During debate on changing of the cloture rule in the Senate, gave an informal opinion that the Senate could change any of its rules by majority vote. This opinion coincided with the stand of the group seeking to make it easier to halt Senate filibusters. Jan. 4, 1957.

On the defeat of Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) "I can say without qualifications that there was no more tragic result of this last election from the standpoint of the Nation than (his) defeat in Arkansas...it is time for men of good will in both of our major parties in all sections of the country to exert more positive leadership in developing the public understanding on this issue of civil rights which is essential if America is to continue to be a nation of responsible laws rather than irresponsible men." Nov. 23, 1958.

Defense

"...we could make no greater mistake than to brush off (the first Sputnik) as a scientific stunt.... We cannot rest on our past achievements or our present position of military superiority. We must constantly push forward on all fronts -- military, economic and moral...." Oct. 15, 1957.

"I say Americans reject completely the philosophy that sells America short, the philosophy that plays politics with our national security with loose talk of America's weakness.... The grave danger is that the enemy might well believe this claptrap and make the mistake of launching war against us." Oct. 1, 1958.

The U.S. should "resolve once and for all that the absolute necessity of maintaining our superiority in military strength must always take priority over the understandable desire to reduce our taxes." Oct. 15, 1957.

"...Mr. Stevenson proposes that we quit testing our hydrogen bombs provided the Communists agree to do likewise.... Mr. Stevenson's brand of peace seems to amount to achieving peace through weakness. But the Eisenhower Administration believes in keeping the peace by staying powerful." Oct. 16, 1956.

Economic Policy

"In this day of rapid technological change we need more liberal treatment of depreciation for business taxation purposes. Only in this way can we stimulate the taking of risks by investing in new plants and equipment.

Vice President's Votes

Since he became Vice President in January 1953, Nixon has cast six tie-breaking votes in the Senate.

He voted twice to take up a controversial conference report on extension of economic controls in the Defense Production Act. June 18, 1953.

He voted to eliminate mandatory 90 percent price supports for millable wheat. March 9, 1956.

He voted to amend the 1956 Highway Act to provide that state highway departments, rather than the Secretary of Labor, determine locally prevailing wages to be paid workers employed on construction of the Interstate Highway System. May 29, 1956.

He voted to block reconsideration of increasing the interest rate on Veterans Administration GI housing loans from 4.5 to 4.75 percent. May 12, 1958.

He voted to block reconsideration of Sen. John L. McClellan's (D Ark.) "Bill of Rights" amendment to the 1959 labor law. April 22, 1959.(See also p. 5)

We should consider the economic effect of downward adjustments in business taxes. There are strong reasons to believe that the stimulating effects of even a small cut in the corporate tax rate of 52 percent would lead to more rather than less revenue. Consideration should also be given to a complete overhauling of the present hodgepodge of excise taxes.... In the area of personal income, the almost confiscatory rates in the highest brackets stifle and prevent risk-taking and encourage tax avoidance devices.... The charge will inevitably be made that such reforms will benefit business and not the people.... But let us understand once and for all that 'business is the people.' The people own it.... Prosperity for the American people is inseparable from prosperity for American business. We cannot raise the floor of security unless we raise the ceiling of opportunity." Sept. 6, 1958.

Said if further Government action was to be taken to relieve the recession he preferred a tax cut to a public works program. May 20, 1958.

"...We must not allow the fear of a temporary budget deficit to put us in a strait jacket which will keep us from doing what we ought to do to insure economic growth...." Sept. 6, 1958.

"I believe in leaving as much as possible to the states. For example, I didn't believe in stealing the tidelands from Texas and California." July 14, 1952.

"In my opinion, fair trade or price-fixing is inconsistent in a free enterprise economy." May 27, 1959.

Foreign Policy

Russia -- "...We can make no greater mistake than to underestimate the ability of those who guide the destiny of the Soviet empire today.... We are not going to change Communist policy with a smile or a handshake. They are hard-headed realists motivated by their own self-interest. They will respect us only if we stand firmly by our principles and our ideals." Jan. 27, 1959.

"I believe the decision (to invite Premier Khrushchev) was justified and wise, and will serve the best interests of the people." Sept. 20, 1959.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Formosa -- Called Formosa "not the symbol of Chiang Kai-shek" but "what is more important, the symbol of a free government" which maintains hope that Red control of the mainland forever is not "inevitable." Oct. 22, 1958.

World Position -- "If we had supported our friends and allies, Britain and France, in Egypt, they might have won a military victory in that area. But they and we would have lost the moral support of the whole world. Because we took the position we did, the peoples of Africa and Asia know now that we walk with them as moral equals, that we do not have one standard of law for the West and another for the East.... Because we stood firmly against the use of force in Egypt, we were in a moral position to condemn the ruthless and barbarous Soviet conquest of (Hungary).... Our only weapon here was moral condemnation, since the alternative was action on our part which might initiate the third and ultimate world war." Dec. 6, 1956.

"As we go into Lebanon, we do not go there for the purpose of dominating or controlling....(but) for the purpose of helping them maintain their independence and their integrity...it was necessary for the United States in this instance to show that when the chips were down even though there were risks, the risks of war, that we would stand by our friends." July 19, 1958.

Africa -- "The importance of Africa to the strength and stability of the free world is too great for us to underestimate.... It is vitally important that the United States Government follow closely trade union developments in the continent of Africa and that our diplomatic and consular representatives should come to know on an intimate basis the trade union leaders in these countries.... I strongly support the creation within the Department of State of a new Bureau of African Affairs." March, 1957.

Disarmament --"The Free World's military strength is the major deterrent to war today.... A bad disarmament agreement therefore would be worse than none at all.... We serve the cause of peace when we insist that we will not make an agreement to reduce our own armed strength unless an inspection system is put into effect which will make certain that all the parties to the agreement are carrying out their commitments under it in good faith." June 27, 1957.

General Policy -- "Our primary problem today is not the creation of new international institutions, but the fuller and more fruitful use of the institutions, we already possess.... We should take the initiative in urging that in future (international) agreements provisions be included to the effect: (1) That disputes which may arise as to the interpretation of the agreement should be submitted to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, and (2) that the nations signing the agreement should be bound by the decision in such cases." April 13, 1959.

"History will...record that the 'inflexibility' and 'brinkmanship' for which (Dulles) was criticized in truth represented basic principles of the highest order." June 8, 1959.

Foreign Economic Policy

"The billion dollars we are spending for economic assistance to these uncommitted areas...is an investment in our own freedom and independence. It is the premium we pay to insure our survival as a free people." June 9, 1957.

"...We cannot ignore the fact that a dictator state... can in the short run achieve spectacular results by concentrating its full power in any given direction. That is why the challenge we face in the economic field is one which it would be folly to underestimate." Oct. 15, 1957.

"Our purpose is not to buy friends but to help them develop the economic and political strength and independence which is the antithesis of Communist domination.... Let us talk less about our world leadership and more about our partnership with other free nations." June 27, 1957.

"World tensions will not be eased until the flows of trade minimize the traditional fears and jealousies of nations. Trade is essential in keeping our allies.... Trade is essential to our own economy.... For these and other compelling reasons the Administration is asking Congress to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for a five-year period...the basic interest of the U.S. demands that the barriers to trade must be reduced." Dec. 6, 1957.

"We must (recognize) that the task of providing the necessary capital for investment in underdeveloped countries is a job too big for mere Government money. Only private money, privately managed, can do it right in many sectors of needed development. And private investment requires a sound and reliable framework of laws in which to work." April 13, 1959.

Labor

While in the Senate, voted against an amendment to the Railway Labor Act which would have authorized states to forbid union shops in the railroad industry. Dec. 11, 1950.

"The Kennedy-Ives bill (sic), as passed by the Senate, still is too weak to deal with labor excesses. The legislation should make all unions follow the good practices already being observed by most unions in the country." June 11, 1959.

The Landrum-Griffin bill, as passed by the House, was "very constructive," would "do no damage to labor leaders who follow honest practices." Aug. 13, 1959.

"Business also has a job to do in preventing inflation. It must resist upward pressures upon cost. It must...cut down on waste.... Above all it must have the daring and imagination to price for volume sales with low unit profits. ...our union leaders in their contract negotiations (should be) guided by this basic principle -- that wage increases which force price increases are not in the best interest of union members." Sept. 6, 1958.

Welfare

Builders should "step up in the United States a dynamic program to eradicate slum and blighted areas." Oct. 3, 1955.

"Serious consideration" should be given to granting tax deductions for tuition and other fees paid to public and private colleges. May 11, 1957.

"A dynamic and growing economy is bound to cause hardships to some of the people involved in the process of change.... To the extent feasible, the 12 million workers not now covered should be brought under our unemployment compensation system. The prolongation of benefit periods now in effect as a temporary measure should be made permanent. The Federal and state governments should work together toward the objective of establishing higher minimum standards for the level of benefits, their duration and their coverage." Sept. 6, 1958.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER'S STATEMENTS ON SPECIFIC ISSUES

Following are excerpts from speeches and statements made by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) both on national issues and referring specifically to New York State. Also included are excerpts from the reports of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund special studies project. Rockefeller was chairman of the panel preparing these reports.

Agriculture

"In 1956 President Eisenhower vetoed a price-support bill. Governor Harriman denounced the Presidential veto and declared it was a 'black day' for the farmers.

"The fact is that if the bill had been enacted it would have added $30 million a year to the feed costs of New York dairymen and poultry farmers." Oct. 14, 1958.

"Agriculture is important to all of the citizens of our state. We are all consumers.... If I am elected...I will...promote a sympathetic understanding of rural problems among all of our citizens...I will seek effective measures to promote the consumption of milk.... I will see that our farmers get help on marketing problems and that agricultural research is stepped up.... I will take steps to eliminate requirements for unnecessary accessories on farm equipment and unrealistic licensing standards for farm vehicle operators." Oct. 14, 1958.

"...If farm subsidies were to be pulled out of the picture it would result in one of the most severe economic crises this country has ever known." Oct. 20, 1959.

Civil Rights

Recommended a state-wide law against discrimination in multiple dwelling private housing. "I believe that every American should be able to live where his heart desires and his means permit." July 13, 1959.

"The achievement of equal opportunity for all will be a major goal of my administration.... I will request the appropriate agencies of government to develop more effective programs for the training and employment of workers in groups heretofore discriminated against to meet the needs of a broader range of business and industries." Jan. 8, 1959.

America has been "fortunate in the kind of leadership the N.A.A.C.P. has given in this great struggle for civil rights." July 13, 1959.

"Economic waste and moral erosion" result from discrimination. May 18, 1959.

Defense

Asked if he thought the U.S. should continue nuclear testing, he said, "...I do. I think that we cannot afford to fall behind in the advanced techniques of the use of nuclear materials.... I think we should go on because...the whole reason we've done this is to preserve peace in the world." Oct. 25, 1959.

"Programs of great importance to U.S. security now suffer from insufficient funds.... (There) has been a serious imbalance in our military preparedness.... Increases in defense expenditures are essential and fully justified provided that the greater expenditure is coupled with increased efficiency....

"The United Nations remains the greatest symbol of man's hope for peace and the most comprehensive organization working toward it.... Still,...the system of free world alliances...is the only means for collective security where the processes of the United Nations may be blocked or its action rendered ineffective." - "International Security - The Military Aspect," Jan. 6, 1958, Rockefeller Brothers Fund report.

"The Federal Government has decided that it is the responsibility of the individual to maintain himself for two weeks following an atomic attack. (Through a program being presented), the state is helping the individual face his or her responsibility.... I feel...that I have a tremendous responsibility as Governor to do everything possible to help the individual achieve this capacity to protect himself.... Once it is understood that (survival of a nuclear attack) is a possibility it will make a tremendous difference in the whole attitude of the people of our state regarding the dangers of nuclear wars. Dangerous as they are, it does not mean annihilation or the end of the civilization which we have known." July 8, 1959.

The shelter program would "strengthen the will of the people against nuclear blackmail." July 6, 1959.

Economic Policy

In his first year as New York Governor, Rockefeller put through a $272 million dollar increase in state taxes.

"To safeguard and strengthen the economic foundations of the general welfare must be the first concern of government. This point of view is rooted in the great tradition of our political democracy and the vision of an ever-widening horizon of economic rewards for all citizens. It reflects in the most practical sense the sound American heritage that government is the servant of the people and not their master." Oct. 22, 1954.

"There is certainly no more direct way, nor more acceptable way for making it easy for people to pay their taxes than by increasing their income. Creating a climate for economic growth is therefore of basic importance to our people...." Oct. 21, 1959.

"Taxes are tough, I know, and they hurt. But I know that the present budget and tax increases will serve yours and your children's best long-term interests." Feb. 20, 1959.

"I think our country has got to come to a point where we use taxes, where we use public works, in terms of maintaining a balance and a growth in this economy. We have got to do this kind of thing on a more sophisticated basis as a people.... Nor do I feel we ought to be afraid of looking at (public works programs, social welfare programs) and taking necessary steps to supplement by government action those things that are needed, such as schools." April 20, 1958.

Rockefeller April 28, 1959, endorsed a bill (HR 3610) to double the size of Federal grants for water pollution control. His stand flatly opposed that of President Eisenhower, who had suggested returning the stream pollution control program to the states.

"I would say (I don't) see any chance for reduction of Federal taxes. I think the gravity of the situation which faces us in terms of military capacity precludes a

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients.

realistic expectancy of a reduction of taxes at the present time." Oct. 20, 1959.

"The health, the safety, the economic growth of our people are vitally involved in atomic development. Expansion of our industry and increased well being are among the rewards for the state which fosters private initiative and leadership in these matters." Feb. 17, 1959.

Foreign Policy

"As I have stated previously, I have the greatest confidence and trust in the President. I am confident that the President invited (Khrushchev) here because he thought it would contribute to the cause of peace." Sept. 18, 1959.

"I pointed out (to Khrushchev) that we are proud of the high productive capacity in this state even though there is much more to be done. I hoped he sensed and would feel the more intangible values which are of even greater significance to the understanding of America...." Sept. 18, 1959.

Criticizing Khrushchev's reference to the competition between communism and capitalism: "This country does not have a capitalistic system of government. We have a democratic system of government. Capitalism is the economic and financial process which functions within our democratic system. Thus the choice is really between democracy and communism. This brings it into proper focus...." Sept. 23, 1959.

"The international programs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare...bring men and nations together to overcome the problems that are common to all mankind." Nov. 13, 1953.

Foreign Economic Policy

"...Even in its present small dimensions, Communist bloc trade can cause serious dislocations to Free World markets if we allow it to be conducted on Communist terms.... From the point of view of national security and economic stability of the Free World, it is the part of wisdom to insist now that East-West trade be conducted according to the rules that the West has established and which it enforces with respect to the trade of one Free World nation with another.... Let us refuse to be taken in.... Let us insist that if the Soviet Union really wants to normalize its relationships with the great community of nations, it must observe the rules and practices which have been adopted by the free peoples of the Free World." Oct. 8, 1959.

"A great deal depends on developing an international structure which reflects the interdependence of countries. ...An essential component will be an increasingly liberal United States trade policy, which will permit other nations to sell in American markets." - "Foreign Economic Policy for the Twentieth Century," 1958, Rockefeller Brothers Fund report.

"In the last century, capital went wherever it could make the greatest profit. In this century it must go where it can render the greatest service." March 15, 1948.

Labor

The 1959 New York State legislature passed a bill largely drafted by the Rockefeller administration in consultation with both labor and management. The bill holds union officials strictly responsible for union funds, requires annual financial reports. The bill does not concern internal affairs of the union.

"I state my forthright opposition to so-called "right-to-work" legislation. I believe in the principle of collective bargaining and in responsible union leadership." Oct. 29, 1958.

"...jobs come first. As Governor, I will act to encourage a higher rate of business growth -- and the job opportunities that go with it." Oct. 29, 1958.

Welfare

"I will urge consideration of a program of major medical insurance for all wage earners to protect them against the big bills that occur when serious diseases or disability strike." Oct. 16, 1958.

"As Governor...I will work with labor, management and insurance companies to try to develop a plan permitting the transfer of pension rights when workers change jobs. I will work for expanded and more effective programs for rehabilitation of disabled workers and for assistance to those displaced by automation." Oct. 29, 1958.

"...We recommend as a goal the reduction by successive steps in the present minimum age of eligibility for income benefits for extended total disability.... We are opposed to any general reduction of the retirement age under Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance. Indeed, there are psychological as well as economic advantages of continuing in employment those workers who wish to work past the age of 65 and are able to do so....

"The wage 'base' and the benefit structure of the OASDI system must be reviewed periodically with a view toward keeping benefit levels up to date in relation to prices and wages.... Unemployment insurance...should be greatly strengthened (by) extension of coverage, increase in benefits, and lengthening of their duration. Minimum Federal standards should be enacted to encourage this improvement...." "The Challenge to America: Its Economic and Social Aspects," April 21, 1958, Rockefeller Brothers Fund report.

"Neither private enterprise nor the state acting alone can solve the housing needs of our middle-income families.... Private financing must assume a far greater participation with the state in this housing field.... A long step toward inducing private equity investment in middle-income housing would be made if it were made possible for the developer to take advantage of capital gains taxation...." March 18, 1959.

"The nation's need for good education is immediate... state and local tax systems are in some respects archaic.... There is no chance that we can turn back the clock and eliminate Federal support of education. There is a chance that far-sighted men may influence the direction of Federal support or the kinds of Federal support.... Federal funds should constitute one source of support among many .... It should preserve local leadership and local control over education.... Any Federal support to education (should) be concentrated on certain strategic areas. The Federal Government should see its role as that of a pacemaker rather than as confirming traditional and often outdated attitudes." - "The Pursuit of Excellence - Education and the Future of America" June 23, 1958, Rockefeller Brothers Fund report.

On Federal aid to states for health: "Maximum opportunity for state decision, and minimum Federal control." Nov. 5, 1953.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Potential Candidates

Dark Horses, Veep Hopefuls in Both Parties

The following listing of 1960 favorite sons, dark horses and Vice Presidential possibilities is made nine months ahead of convention time. Therefore, it is bound to be hazardous. Some of today's leading figures may go into eclipse and others, lurking now in the shadows, may emerge to replace them.

This situation is present particularly in the Democratic party. There is no clear favorite for the party's Presidential nomination. The four Senators most prominently mentioned as Presidential possibilities -- Hubert H. Humphrey, Lyndon B. Johnson, John F. Kennedy and Stuart Symington -- can equally well be visualized as Vice Presidential candidates.

Under these circumstances, an unusually large number of men figure in speculation for the two places on the Democratic ticket. Some of them -- like Governors Brown, Meyner and Williams, Senator Gore and Representative Bowles -- are true dark horses, i.e., men who might be nominated for President under certain circumstances.

Most, however, are simply favorite sons or Vice Presidential possibilities. The 13 Democrats whose capsule biographies are given below were selected from the list of possibilities because their names currently are the most frequently discussed.

To be reasonably complete, the listing of possible favorite sons and Vice Presidential nominees would have to include such Democratic Senators as E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska); Clair Engle (Calif.); R. Vance Hartke (Ind.); Edmund S. Muskie (Maine); Mike Mansfield (Mont.); A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.); Wayne Morse (Ore.); Henry M. Jackson (Wash.); and William Proxmire (Wis.).

Governors mentioned in one or both of these categories include: Stephen L.R. McNichols (Colo.); Luther B. Hodges (N.C.); J. Howard Edmondson (Okla.) and Gaylord A. Nelson (Wis.).

The situation on the Republican side is less complicated, for two reasons. Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) so dominate the Presidential picture that no one, except perhaps Chief Justice Earl Warren, is even mentioned as a "dark horse" rival to them. Their preeminence has also discouraged favorite son candidacies. Secondly, the 1958 election so reduced the ranks of Republican Governors and Senators that not too many men are left in the running even for second place on the ticket. Most of these are mentioned in the listing of 18 Republicans on pages 3 and 4.

Men who identify themselves as Catholics are so identified in the following biographies. This item of information was included in view of the interest in the possibility of a Catholic being nominated for a place on the national ticket by either or both parties.

Democrats

Bowles -- Rep. Chester Bowles (D Conn.) Born April 5, 1901, in Springfield, Mass. Graduate of Yale University. Advertising man, founder and head of Benton and Bowles, Inc., 1929-41. Head of Office of Price Administration, 1943-46. Special assistant to Secretary General of United Nations, 1947-48. Elected Governor of Connecticut in 1948. Defeated for reelection in 1950 by John Davis Lodge (R). Ambassador to India, 1951-53. Failed in bid for Senatorial nomination in 1958. Elected to House in November 1958. Bowles, whose books and speeches on international affairs and domestic politics have won him a wide following among liberal Democrats, is regarded as a "dark horse" Presidential or Vice Presidential possibility, even though the Connecticut Democratic organization is committed to Kennedy for President.

Brown -- California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D). Born April 21, 1905, in San Francisco. Graduate of San Francisco Law School. Private practice, 1927-43. District attorney of San Francisco, 1943-50. Elected state attorney general in 1950, reelected in 1954. Elected to four-year term as Governor in 1958 over former Sen. William F. Knowland (R). Brown capitalized on his smashing 1958 election victory to push an ambitious program through the 1959 legislature, has emerged as a probable favorite son and possible dark horse candidate for President. A Catholic, he is chief officer of the largest state now in Democratic hands. Indications are other Democrats will not contest with Brown for control of the big California delegation.

Chandler -- Kentucky Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (D). Born July 14, 1898, in Corydon, Ky. Graduate of Transylvania College and the University of Kentucky Law School. Army service in World War I. State senator 1929-31; lieutenant governor, 1931-35; Governor, 1935-39. Defeated for nomination for Senate in 1938 by Alben W. Barkley (D). Resigned to accept appointment to fill Senate vacancy in 1939. Elected to complete unexpired two-year term in November 1940. Elected to full, six-year term in November 1942. Candidate for Democratic Vice Presidential nomination in 1944. Resigned from Senate in 1945 and was Commissioner of Baseball, 1945-51. Elected Governor in 1955 for term expiring in 1959. Favorite son candidate for Presidential nomination in 1956. Chandler's hopes for another favorite son bid were jolted in the May 1959 gubernatorial primary, when his candidate, Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield (D), lost to Bert T. Combs, who had the backing of Chandler's great factional rival, ex-Sen. Earle C. Clements (D). But he announced Oct. 12 he would seek the Presidential nomination in 1960.

Collins -- Florida Gov. Leroy Collins (D). Born March 10, 1909, in Tallahassee, Fla. Graduate of Cumberland University Law School. Navy service in World War II. State representative, 1934-40. State senator, 1940-54. Elected Governor in November 1954 to complete unexpired two-year term. Elected to full four-year term, November 1956. Term expires in 1960 and he cannot succeed himself. Collins is best known as a spokesman for "moderation," particularly in race relations. He led an unsuccessful effort by Southern Governors in 1957 to mediate the Little Rock school integration dispute. In Florida, he has opposed "extreme" segregation measures and supported a pupil assignment plan that so far has permitted only token integration in the state. He is frequently mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

DiSalle -- Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D). Born Jan. 6, 1908, in New York City. Graduate of Georgetown University Law School. Mayor of Toledo, 1948-50, where he originated the "Toledo plan" for labor mediation. Director of Price Stabilization, 1950-52. Defeated for Senate in 1952 by Sen. John W. Bricker (R). Defeated for Governor in 1956. Elected Governor for four-year term in 1958. DiSalle appears to be the choice of the Ohio Democratic organization as the state's "favorite son" candidate for President, although there is also support for Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), and Kennedy may run against either of them in the primary. DiSalle is a Catholic and could be the running mate for a Protestant Presidential nominee.

Docking -- Kansas Gov. George Docking (D). Born Feb. 23, 1904, in Clay Center, Kan. Graduate of University of Kansas. Rose from cashier to president of First National Bank in Lawrence, Kan. Defeated for Governor in 1954. Elected Governor in 1956, reelected in 1958. Term expires in 1960. Right-to-work legislation, opposed by Docking, was a major issue in both his successful campaigns. As the first two-term Democratic Governor in Kansas history, he has been proposed as the state's favorite son candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Gore -- Sen. Albert A. Gore (D Tenn.) Born Dec. 26, 1907, in Granville, Tenn. Graduate of Tennessee State Teachers College and night law school. Army service in World War II. Tennessee labor commissioner, 1938. Elected to House in 1938 and each two years through 1950. Defeated Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D) in 1952 Democratic Senatorial primary, tantamount to election. Reelected in 1958. Gore, a Senate moderate, is best-known for his work on highway, atomic energy and reciprocal trade legislation. He joined the Foreign Relations Committee in 1959. An unsuccessful, last-minute entrant in the 1956 Vice Presidential race at the Democratic convention, he figures in 1960 speculation as a Vice Presidential candidate or "dark horse" Presidential aspirant. His better-known colleague, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), is expected to concentrate on gaining reelection to the Senate in 1960.

Lausche -- Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio). Born Nov. 14, 1895, in Cleveland. Graduate of John Marshall Law School. World War I veteran. Judge of Cleveland Municipal Court and Common Pleas Court, 1932-41. Mayor of Cleveland, 1941-44. Elected Governor in 1944. Defeated for reelection in 1946. Elected Governor in 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1954 -- first five-term Governor in Ohio history. Elected to Senate in 1956. Lausche, a "lone wolf" in Ohio politics, has been very much a maverick in the Senate, crossing the line to support President Eisenhower and the Republicans more often than any other Democrat. A Catholic, he was the Ohio favorite son candidate at the 1956 convention; if he seeks that role again, he would probably have strong competition from Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D). But Lausche is a favorite of conservative Democrats around the country, could play a role in convention maneuvering.

Loveless -- Iowa Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D). Born May 5, 1911, in Hedrick, Iowa. Worked on railroad and for packing company after high school. Ottumwa superintendent of streets, 1947-49. Mayor of Ottumwa, 1949-53. Defeated for Governor in 1952. Elected Governor in 1956 and reelected in 1958. Term expires in 1960. Loveless, elected and reelected on a platform opposing increases in the state sales tax, has been proposed as the state's favorite son candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Meyner -- New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D). Born July 3, 1908, in Easton, Pa. Graduate of Lafayette College and Columbia University Law School. Navy service in World War II. Meyner was raised in the Catholic faith but left the church before he was 20 and has not affiliated with another denomination. Defeated for Representative, 1946. Elected to state senate, 1947. Defeated for reelection, 1951. Elected Governor in 1953. Reelected in 1957. Meyner, who has sparked a resurgence of Democratic strength in what had been considered a Republican stronghold, is expected to be the New Jersey favorite son at the Democratic convention. He is regarded as a "moderate" in New Jersey, where the GOP has controlled at least one branch of the state legislature since he became Governor, but his stands on such national issues as civil rights and unemployment compensation put him in the liberal Democratic camp. He has traveled to Asia, Latin America and Russia recently to overcome his lack of background on foreign policy questions.

Smathers -- Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.). Born Nov. 14, 1913, in Atlantic City, N.J. Graduate of the University of Florida and its law school. Marine Corps service in World War II. Elected to House from Miami in 1946 and 1948. Defeated Sen. Claude Pepper (D Fla.) in what he called "a rough, rough campaign" for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in 1950. Elected to Senate in 1950 and reelected in 1956. Smathers, who has close personal ties to three Democratic Presidential possibilities -- Senators Johnson, Kennedy and Symington -- has been proposed by the Florida Congressional delegation as a favorite son candidate in the Florida Presidential primary. He is the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, an expert on Latin American relations and the author of the 1958 railway relief legislation.

Wagner -- New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. (D). Born April 20, 1910, in New York City. Graduate of Yale University and its law school. Air Force service in World War II. State representative, 1938-41. President of Borough of Manhattan, 1949-53. Elected Mayor in 1953. Reelected in 1957. Defeated for U.S. Senate by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) in 1956. Wagner, a Catholic, was a candidate for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination in 1956. He has been named the state's "favorite son" for Vice President in 1960.

Williams -- Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) Born Feb. 23, 1911, in Detroit. Graduate of Princeton University and the University of Michigan Law School. Attorney for Social Security Board, 1936-38; assistant attorney general of Michigan, 1938-39; worked in Justice Department, 1939-41; Michigan liquor control commissioner, 1948. Elected Governor of Michigan in 1948 and every two years through 1958, the longest unbroken tenure in the history of the state. Williams has led the once-impotent Michigan Democrats to a virtual sweep of statewide offices and has become a leading figure in the liberal wing of the national party. Political observers think his long-time alliance with United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther and the 1959 fiscal crisis in Michigan have damaged his chances for the 1960 Presidential nomination. But Williams is expected to control the Michigan delegation to the Democratic convention and rates as a "dark horse" Presidential or Vice Presidential possibility.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Republicans

Anderson -- Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of Treasury. Born June 4, 1910, in Burleson, Texas. High school teacher and football coach. University of Texas law school graduate. Elected to Texas state legislature in 1932 as a Democrat. In 1930's held series of state administrative posts. From 1937 to 1953, was counsel and general manager of the $300 million W.T. Waggoner estate. Secretary of Navy, 1953-54; Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1954-55; president of Ventures, Ltd., a Canadian holding company, 1955-56; Secretary of Treasury since July 29, 1957. A Democrat for Eisenhower in 1952, he registered as a Republican in 1956, now lists Greenwich, Conn., as his home. Architect of the Administration's anti-inflation policy, he is reputedly on the President's list of well-qualified successors.

Bridges -- Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.). Born Sept. 9, 1898, in West Pembroke, Maine. Graduate of University of Maine. Former officer of New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation and its insurance company. Governor of New Hampshire, 1935-37, and Senator since 1937. Ranking Republican in seniority and chairman of Republican Policy Committee. Unquestioned leader of conservative Republican bloc in Senate and one of the most powerful men in the Senate. Has differed frequently with President on foreign policy. Backed late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and was key supporter of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) for minority leadership in 1959. Proposed as favorite son by his protege, New Hampshire Gov. Wesley Powell (R). Bridges' Senate term expires in 1960.

Cooper -- Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.). Born Aug. 23, 1901, in Somerset, Ky. Graduate of Yale and Harvard Law School. State representative, 1928-30. Pulaski county judge, 1930-38. Defeated for GOP gubernatorial nomination in 1940. Army service in World War II. Elected to Senate in 1946 to fill two-year unexpired term. Defeated for reelection in 1948. Member, U.S. delegation to United Nations, 1949-51. Elected to Senate in 1952 to fill two-year unexpired term. Defeated for reelection in 1954. Ambassador to India, 1955-56. Elected to Senate in 1956 to fill four-year unexpired term. A liberal internationalist, who has split with the President fairly often on domestic issues, he was the unsuccessful candidate of the "liberal GOP bloc" for the minority leadership in 1959. Senate term expires in 1960.

Dirksen -- Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). Born Jan. 4, 1896, in Pekin, Ill. Attended University of Minnesota, earned law degree after entering Congress. Army service in World War I. After business career and 1927-31 term as Pekin's finance commissioner, elected to House of Representatives from 1933-49, when he retired because of eye disease. This condition cured, Dirksen ran for Senate in 1950 and defeated Democratic majority leader Scott W. Lucas. Reelected to second term in 1956. A noted orator, famed for his shifts of political position. Originally supported much New Deal legislation, later turned against it, became isolationist, still later emerged as champion of foreign aid program. Nominated Robert A. Taft in 1952, made famous convention attack on Thomas E. Dewey, but has been consistently strong supporter of President Eisenhower. Senate minority leader since January 1959. Dirksen was reported resting from "heart fatigue" in October 1959.

Flemming -- Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health Education and Welfare. Born June 12, 1905, in Kingston, N.Y. Graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, American University and George Washington University. A writer for U.S. Daily (now U.S. News and World Report) from 1930-34, his career has been chiefly in education and the Federal Government. Teacher and administrator at American University, 1927-30 and 1934-39. President of Ohio Wesleyan, 1948-58 (on leave 1953-57). Member, U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1939-48; held various manpower posts in World War II agencies and again during Korean War. Director of Office of Defense Mobilization, 1953-57. Head of HEW since Aug. 1, 1958. Rated, with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, as part of the "liberal wing" of the Cabinet. Legal residence in Delaware, Ohio.

Goldwater -- Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.). Born Jan. 1, 1909, in Phoenix, Ariz. Attended University of Arizona. World War II service in Air Force. Managed family department store. Elected to Phoenix city council, 1949 and 1951. Elected Senator in 1952 over Democratic majority leader Ernest W. McFarland and re-elected over McFarland in 1958. Most articulate of younger Republican conservatives and probably the country's chief critic of labor union power in general and United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther in particular. Insistent in belief that his own brand of conservative philosophy can be adopted successfully by GOP as its national platform. A strong campaigner, he is chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Halleck -- House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.). Born Aug. 22, 1900, in Jasper County, Ind. Served in World War I. Graduate of Indiana University and its law school. Four times prosecuting attorney of Jasper and Newton counties, he won a special House election in 1935 and has been reelected every two years since. A tough debater and skillful behind-the-scenes operator, Halleck has been high in GOP ranks since 1943. He was House majority leader in the 80th and 83rd Congresses. A "dark horse" Presidential candidate in 1948, he swung the Indiana delegation behind Thomas E. Dewey, but was disappointed by Dewey in his hopes for the Vice Presidential nomination. A loyal party man, he reversed several of his own previous stands to back President Eisenhower's key legislative proposals, was chosen by Mr. Eisenhower to place his name before the 1956 GOP convention. In 1959, on his third try, Halleck succeeded in ousting Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) as House Republican leader, with at least tacit approval of the White House and Vice President Richard M. Nixon. His success in keeping GOP forces in line and negotiating for Southern Democratic support on key 1959 roll-calls has been widely praised. He has announced he would accept willingly the 1960 Vice Presidential nomination.

Hatfield -- Oregon Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R). Born July 12, 1922, in Dalles, Ore. Graduate of Willamette University and Stanford University. Navy service in World War II. Teacher of political science at Willamette University, 1949-56. State representative, 1950-54; state senator, 1954-56; secretary of state, 1957-58; elected to four-year term as Governor in November 1958. Hatfield's rapid rise, and particularly his 1958 victory over incumbent Gov. Robert D. Holmes (D) in a state that otherwise has been increasingly Democratic in its voting habits, has brought him wide publicity. Identified with the liberal wing of the state GOP, his 1958 platform stressed fiscal responsibility. He is mentioned as a possible running-mate for New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R).

Keating -- Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.). Born May 18, 1900, in Lima, N.Y. Graduate of the University

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

of Rochester and Harvard Law School. Army service in World War I and II. Elected to House of Representatives in 1946 and reelected in each election through 1956. At urging of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, accepted GOP Senatorial nomination in 1958 and was elected to six-year term in November 1958, with considerable "coattail" assistance from New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R). A moderate-to-liberal Republican in general policy, Keating is best known for his advocacy of civil rights legislation. Probably the wittiest of all the Republican campaigners, he is regarded as a possible running-mate for Nixon.

Kuchel -- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.). Born Aug. 15, 1910, in Anaheim, Calif. Graduate of University of Southern California and its law school. Navy service in World War II. State representative, 1937-41. State senator, 1941-46. Appointed, then elected state controller in 1946. Appointed Senator by then Gov. Earl Warren (R) in 1953 to fill vacancy created by election of Richard M. Nixon as Vice President. Elected to unexpired term in 1954 and reelected to full term in 1956. Elected Republican whip in 1959 with backing of GOP "liberal bloc."

Lodge -- Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Born July 5, 1902, in Beverly, Mass. Graduate of Harvard and Northeastern University Law School. State representative, 1933-36. Elected to U.S. Senate in 1936 and reelected in 1942. Resigned in 1944 to enter the Army. Elected to Senate again in 1946. One of the original Eisenhower-for-President boosters and manager of his 1952 pre-convention campaign. Defeated for reelection in 1952 by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). As head of the American delegation to the United Nations since 1953, Lodge has participated in Cabinet meetings and is reportedly regarded by the President as having Presidential qualifications.

Mitchell -- James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor. Born Nov. 12, 1900, in Elizabeth, N.J. He went to work after completing high school and from 1929 was employed chiefly in labor relations posts; he was director of personnel for R.H. Macy and Co. in 1946-47, and vice president in charge of labor relations at Bloomingdale Brothers department store in New York from 1947 to 1953. From 1942 to 1945, he was director of the industrial personnel division of the Army Service Forces. He served five months as assistant secretary of army in charge of manpower before being appointed Secretary of Labor Oct. 8, 1953. Mitchell is regarded as one of the Cabinet "liberals," and he is the only Catholic in the front rank of Republicans. An avowed backer of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and a legal resident of Little Silver, N.J., he has stated his availability for Vice President in 1960.

Morton -- Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.). Born Aug. 19, 1907, in Louisville, Ky. Graduate of Yale University. Held various executive positions with family's Ballard & Ballard milling company. Navy service in World War II. Elected to House in 1946, 1948 and 1950. Did not seek reelection in 1952, but managed Eisenhower campaign in Kentucky. Assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, 1953-57. Elected to six-year Senate term in 1956. Morton, the only Eisenhower delegate in the 1952 Kentucky delegation, has been the most consistent supporter of Eisenhower policies in the Senate. He was chosen by the President as chairman of the Republican National Committee and formally elected April 11. He had announced his preference for Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the 1960 nomination, but as chairman is pledged to neutrality in any contest.

Rogers -- Attorney General William P. Rogers. Born June 23, 1913, in Norfolk, N.Y. Graduate of Colgate University and Cornell Law School. Practiced law in New York City, 1937-38. Assistant district attorney of Manhattan (hired by Thomas E. Dewey), 1938-42. Navy service in World War II. Counsel, Senate War Investigating and Permanent Investigating Committees under both Republican and Democratic chairmen, 1947-50. Practiced law in Washington, 1950-52. Assisted Herbert Brownell Jr. in preparing legal case against seating of disputed Taft delegates at 1952 GOP convention. Deputy attorney general under Brownell, 1953-57. Attorney General since Nov. 8, 1957. Rogers was a campaign aide to Vice President Richard M. Nixon in 1952 and the two men are close personal friends. Rogers is a legal resident of Bethesda, Md.

Scott -- Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.). Born Nov. 11, 1900, in Fredericksburg, Va. Graduate of Randolph-Macon College and University of Virginia Law School. Army service in World War I. Practiced law in Philadelphia. Assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, 1926-41. Elected to House, 1940 and 1942. Navy service in World War II. Reelected to House in 1946 and each election through 1956. Chairman, Republican National Committee, 1948-49. Leader of Eisenhower campaign in 1952. Elected to Senate for six-year term in 1958. Scott, for years one of the most prominent liberal Republicans in Congress, is an open supporter of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, is discussed as a possible running-mate for him.

Seaton -- Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton. Born Dec. 11, 1909, in Washington, D.C. Attended Kansas State College. Worked on newspapers and radio stations in Kansas and Nebraska and now owns a string of papers and stations in those states. A longtime Republican worker, who served as secretary to Presidential candidate Alfred M. Landon in the 1936 campaign, he was appointed as Senator from Nebraska for the 1952 session of Congress. He did not seek election to the post, but served as a member of the 1952 Eisenhower campaign staff. Assistant secretary of defense for legislative affairs, 1953-55; deputy assistant to the President, 1955-56; Secretary of Interior since May 28, 1956. A middle-of-the-road Midwestern Republican, who calls Hastings, Neb. home, he is a potential running-mate for a candidate from either coast.

Stratton -- Illinois Gov. William G. Stratton (R). Born Feb. 26, 1914, in Ingleside, Ill. Graduated from University of Arizona. Elected Representative at-large in 1940. Elected state treasurer in 1942. Navy service in World War II. Elected Representative-at-large in 1946. Defeated for secretary of state in 1948. Elected state treasurer in 1950. Elected Governor in 1952 and reelected in 1956. Term expires in 1960. Stratton survived the Hodge scandal of 1955 to win a close victory in 1956, will come to the 1960 convention as the Governor of the second-largest state in Republican hands. With this bargaining position, he could be a running-mate for a Presidential candidate from either New York or California.

Warren -- Chief Justice Earl Warren. Born March 19, 1891, in Los Angeles. Graduate of University of California Law School. Army service in World War I. California attorney general, 1939-43. Elected Governor of California, 1942, 1946, 1950. Republican candidate for Vice President, 1948. Chief Justice of the United States since Oct. 5, 1953. Considered by some a "dark horse" Presidential possibility despite his age and his statements disavowing interest in partisan politics.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

State-by-State List of Democratic Party Leaders

Following is a state-by-state list of Democratic Governors, Senators, state chairmen and national committeemen, plus selected names of others who may be particularly influential in the contest for the Presidential nomination. A similar Republican list begins on page 25.

ALABAMA -- Gov. John Patterson.
Sen. Lister Hill, chairman, Senate Labor Committee.
Sen. John J. Sparkman, 1952 Vice Presidential nominee.
Sam Englehardt, state chairman.
Charles W. McKay, national committeeman.

ALASKA -- Gov. William A. Egan.
Sen. E.L. (Bob) Bartlett, favorite son possibility.
Sen. Ernest Gruening.
Felix Toner, state chairman.
Alex Miller, national committeeman.

ARIZONA -- Sen. Carl Hayden, dean of Senate.
Joe F. Walton, state chairman.
Stephen W. Langmade, national committeeman.
Ernest W. McFarland, ex-Governor and ex-Senator.
Rep. Stewart L. Udall.

ARKANSAS -- Gov. Orval E. Faubus.
Sens. John L. McClellan and J. W. Fulbright.
Tom Harper, state chairman.
Paul Chambers, national committeeman.

CALIFORNIA -- Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, probable favorite son candidate.
Sen. Clair Engle, Vice Presidential possibility.
William Munnell, state chairman.
Paul Ziffren, national committeeman.
Rep. James Roosevelt, leader of civil rights bloc.
Roger Kent, Northern California chairman.
Lionel Steinberg, Southern California chairman.
Stanley Mosk, attorney general.
State Sen. Richard Richards, Los Angeles leader.
Dan Kimball, chairman of convention host committee.
Edwin Pauley, close friend of President Truman's.
Alan Cranston, controller.
Joseph L. Wyatt Jr., president of California Democratic Council.
Rep. Harry R. Sheppard, dean of delegation.

COLORADO -- Gov. Stephen L.R. McNichols, favorite son or Vice Presidential possibility.
Sen. John A. Carroll.
Robert S. Crites, state chairman.
George F. Rock, national committeeman.
Charles F. Brannan, former Secretary of Agriculture; counsel of National Farmers Union.
Edwin C. Johnson, ex-Governor and ex-Senator.

CONNECTICUT -- Gov. Abraham Ribicoff.
Sen. Thomas J. Dodd.
John M. Bailey, state chairman.
John M. Golden, national committeeman.
Rep. Chester Bowles, possible "dark horse."

DELAWARE -- Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr.
Garrett E. Lyons, state chairman.
William S. Potter, national committeeman.
Rep. Harris B. McDowell Jr.
Ex-Gov. Elbert Carvel.

FLORIDA -- Gov. Leroy Collins, Vice Presidential possibility.
Sen. George A. Smathers, possible favorite son.
Sen. Spessard L. Holland.
James M. Milligan, state chairman.
Jerry W. Carter, national committeeman.
Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes.

GEORGIA -- Gov. Ernest Vandiver.
Sens. Herman E. Talmadge and Richard B. Russell.
John Sammons Bell, state chairman.
Denmark Groover Jr., national committeeman.

HAWAII -- Sen. Oren E. Long
William S. Richardson, state chairman.
Dr. Ernest I. Murai, national committeeman.
John A. Burns, former Delegate.

IDAHO -- Sen. Frank Church.
John G. Walters, state chairman.
Harry Wall, national committeeman.

ILLINOIS -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas.
James A. Ronan, state chairman.
Jacob M. Arvey, national committeeman.
Adlai E. Stevenson, Presidential possibility.
Richard J. Daley, mayor of Chicago.
State Rep. Paul Powell, leader of downstate group.
Joseph D. Lohman, state treasurer.
Stephen A. Mitchell, former national chairman.
R. Sargent Shriver Jr.; Sen. Kennedy's brother-in-law; president of Chicago Board of Education.

INDIANA -- Sen. R. Vance Hartke.
Charles E. Skillen, state chairman.
Paul M. Butler, national committeeman and Democratic national chairman.
Frank E. McKinney, former national chairman.
Frank McHale, former national committeeman.
Charles Boswell, mayor of Indianapolis.
Philip Bayt, Marion County (Indianapolis) prosecutor.

IOWA -- Gov. Herschell C. Loveless, possible favorite son.
Donald A. Norberg, state chairman.
Donald J. Mitchell, national committeeman.
Jake More, former state chairman.

KANSAS -- Gov. George Docking, possible favorite son.
Frank G. Theis, state chairman and national committeeman.

KENTUCKY -- Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler, whose term expires Dec. 8, 1959; he is also national committeeman and a declared Presidential candidate.
Robert Humphreys, state chairman.
Bert T. Combs, candidate for Governor in Nov. 3, 1959, election.
Wilson W. Wyatt, former mayor of Louisville; candidate for lieutenant governor in Nov. 3, 1959 election.
Ex-Sen. Earle C. Clements, executive director of Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

LOUISIANA Gov. Earl K. Long, whose term expires in May 1960; a candidate for lieutenant governor in the Dec. 5, 1959, primary.
Sens. Russell B. Long and Allen J. Ellender.
Rufus D. Hayes, state chairman.
Camille F. Gravel Jr., national committeeman.
DeLesseps S. Morrison, mayor of New Orleans and candidate for Governor in Dec. 5, 1959, primary.
Ex-Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, also a candidate for Governor in Dec. 5 primary.
State Sen. W.M. Rainach, also a candidate for Governor in Dec. 5 primary.
Rep. Hale Boggs.

MAINE -- Gov. Clinton A. Clauson.
Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, Vice Presidential possibility.
Alton A. Lessard, state chairman.
Richard J. Dubord, national committeeman.
Rep. Frank M. Coffin.

MARYLAND -- Gov. J. Millard Tawes.
Thomas B. Finan, state chairman.
Michael J. Birmingham, national committeeman.
J. Harold Grady, mayor of Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Gov. Foster Furcolo.
Sen. John F. Kennedy, Presidential contender.
John M. Lynch, state chairman.
John B. Hynes, national committeeman; Boston mayor.
Rep. John W. McCormack, majority leader of House and 1956 convention platform committee chairman.

MICHIGAN -- Gov. G. Mennen Williams, possible favorite son candidate.
Sens. Pat McNamara and Philip A. Hart.
Neil Staebler, state chairman.
Thomas H.E. Quimby, national committeeman.
August (Gus) Scholle, president of state AFL-CIO.
Walter P. Reuther, president of United Auto Workers.

MINNESOTA -- Gov. Orville L. Freeman.
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Presidential contender.
Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.
Ray Hemenway, state chairman.
Gerald W. Heaney, national committeeman.
Lt. Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag.

MISSOURI -- Gov. James T. Blair Jr.
Sen. Stuart Symington, Presidential contender.
Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr.
Wilbur F. Daniels, state chairman.
Mark R. Holloran, national committeeman.
Former President Harry S. Truman.
Rep. Clarence Cannon, convention parliamentarian.
John M. Dalton, attorney general.

MISSISSIPPI -- Gov. James P. Coleman; his term expires Jan. 19, 1960.
Gov.-elect Ross Barnett.
Sens. James O. Eastland and John Stennis.
Bidwell Adam, state chairman.
Hugh N. Clayton, national committeeman.

MONTANA -- Sen. James E. Murray.
Sen. Mike Mansfield, majority whip, Vice Presidential possibility.
Hugh Lemire, state chairman.
Leo C. Graybill, national committeeman.
Paul Cannon, attorney general.
Rep. Lee Metcalf.

NEBRASKA -- Gov. Ralph G. Brooks.
Russell Hanson, state chairman.
Bernard J. Boyle, national committeeman.
Robert B. Conrad, Brooks' administrative aide.

NEVADA -- Gov. Grant Sawyer.
Sens. Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon.
Fred Strosnider, state chairman.
William K. Woodburn, national committeeman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- J. Murray Devine, state chairman.
Bernard L. Boutin, national committeeman.

NEW JERSEY -- Gov. Robert B. Meyner, probable favorite son candidate.
Sen. Harrison A. Williams.
George E. Brunner, state chairman.
David T. Wilentz, national committeeman.
John V. Kenny and James F. Murray Jr., leaders of rival factions in Hudson County.
John J. Grogan, mayor of Hoboken.

NEW MEXICO -- Gov. John Burroughs.
Sens. Dennis Chavez and Clinton P. Anderson.
Seaborn P. Collins, state chairman.
Thomas E. Brown Sr., national committeeman.
Rep. Joseph M. Montoya.

NEW YORK -- Michael H. Prendergast, state chairman.
Carmine DeSapio, national committeeman.
Robert F. Wagner Jr., mayor of New York City and favorite son Vice Presidential candidate.
Ex-Gov. Averell Harriman.
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, ex-Sen. Herbert H. Lehman and Thomas K. Finletter, leaders of anti-DeSapio group.
Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Harlem leader.
Rep Charles A. Buckley, Bronx leader.
Joe Sharkey, Brooklyn leader.
Peter Crotty, Erie County (Buffalo) leader.
Dan O'Connell, Albany leader.
William Posner, Rochester leader.
James A. Farley, former national chairman.
Alex Rose and David Dubinsky, Liberal party leaders.

NORTH CAROLINA -- Gov. Luther H. Hodges, favorite son or Vice Presidential possibility.
Sens. Sam J. Ervin Jr. and B. Everett Jordan.
Woodrow Wilson Jones, state chairman.
John D. Larkins Jr., national committeeman.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Abner B. Larson, state chairman.
David G. Kelly, national committeeman.
Rep. Quentin N. Burdick.
John Lord, 1958 candidate for Governor.

OHIO -- Gov. Michael V. DiSalle, possible favorite son candidate.
Sen. Frank J. Lausche, also a favorite son possibility.
Sen. Stephen Young.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

William L. Coleman, state chairman.
Albert A. Horstman, national committeeman.
Rep. Michael J. Kirwan, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.
Ray Miller, Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) chairman.
Joseph T. (Jumping Joe) Ferguson, state treasurer; another possible favorite son.
Rep. Wayne Hays.

OKLAHOMA -- Gov. J. Howard Edmondson, favorite son possibility.
Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney, Vice Presidential possibility.
Sen. Robert S. Kerr.
Gene McGill, state chairman.
James H. Arrington, national committeeman.
Ex-Gov. Raymond Gary.

OREGON -- Sen. Richard L. Neuberger.
Sen. Wayne Morse, favorite son possibility.
C. Girard Davidson, national committeeman.
Rep. Edith Green.
Terry Schrunk, mayor of Portland.
Monroe Sweetland, former state chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA -- Gov. David L. Lawrence, who is also the national committeeman.
Sen. Joseph S. Clark.
John S. Rice, state chairman.
Rep. William J. Green Jr., Philadelphia leader.
Richardson Dilworth, mayor of Philadelphia; up for reelection Nov. 3, 1959.
Joseph M. Barr, former state chairman; candidate for mayor of Pittsburgh Nov. 3, 1959.
Rep. Francis E. Walter.
Matthew H. McCloskey, treasurer of Democratic National Committee.
Ex-Gov. George M. Leader.

RHODE ISLAND Sen. Theodore Francis Green, who is also national committeeman.
Sen. John O. Pastore.
Frank Rao, state chairman.
Ex-Gov. Dennis J. Roberts.
Lt. Gov. John A. Notte Jr.
Rep. John E. Fogarty.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Gov. Ernest F. Hollings.
Sen. Strom Thurmond, 1948 States Rights candidate for President.
Sen. Olin D. Johnston.
Thomas H. Pope, state chairman.
State Sen. Edgar A. Brown, national committeeman.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Gov. Ralph Herseth.
James Magness, state chairman.
C.L. Chase, national committeeman.
Rep. George S. McGovern.

TENNESSEE -- Gov. Buford Ellington.
Sen. Estes Kefauver, 1956 Vice Presidential candidate; his term expires in 1960.
Sen. Albert Gore, Vice Presidential possibility.
Jimmy Peeler, state chairman.
Herbert S. Walters, national committeeman.
Ex-Gov. Frank G. Clement, 1956 keynote speaker.

TEXAS -- Gov. Price Daniel.
Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, Presidential contender.
Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough.
J.E. (Ed) Connally, state chairman.
Byron Skelton, national committeeman.
Speaker Sam Rayburn, 1956 convention chairman.
Mrs. R.D. Randolph, national committeewoman.

UTAH -- Sen. Frank E. Moss.
Richard Howe, state chairman.
Calvin W. Rawlings, national committeeman; chairman of 1956 convention credentials committee.

VERMONT -- E. Frank Branon, state chairman.
William I. Ginsburg, national committeeman.
Bernard J. Leddy, 1958 candidate for Governor.
Frederick J. Fayette, 1958 candidate for Senator.

VIRGINIA -- Gov. J. Lindsay Almond.
Sens. Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson.
Thomas H. Blanton, state chairman.
G. Fred Switzer, national committeeman.
Ex-Gov. John S. Battle.
Reps. Watkins M. Abbitt and William M. Tuck.

WASHINGTON -- Gov. Albert D. Rosellini.
Sen. Warren G. Magnuson.
Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Vice Presidential possibility.
Lloyd K. (Luke) Graham, state chairman.
Joseph Gluck, national committeeman.
Ex-Gov. Mon C. Wallgren.

WEST VIRGINIA -- Sen. Robert C. Byrd.
Sen. Jennings Randolph.
Hullett Smith, state chairman.
John E. Amos, national committeeman.
W.W. Barron, attorney general.
Rep. Harley O. Staggers.

WISCONSIN -- Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson, Vice Presidential possibility.
Sen. William Proxmire, possible favorite son.
Patrick J. Lucey, state chairman.
Herman F. Jessen, national committeeman.
John W. Reynolds, attorney general.
Christ Seraphim, Milwaukee County chairman.
Ivan Nestingen, mayor of Madison.
Reps. Henry S. Reuss, Clement J. Zablocki and Lester R. Johnson.

WYOMING -- Gov. J. J. Hickey.
Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney.
Sen. Gale McGee.
Teno Roncalio, state chairman.
Tracy S. McCraken, national committeeman.

CANAL ZONE -- Charles E. Ramirez, chairman.
Edward J. Higgins, national committeeman.

D. OF C. -- A. L. Wheeler, chairman.
Melvin D. Hildreth, national committeeman.
Mrs. Katie Louchheim, national committeewoman and vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

PUERTO RICO -- Jose M. Benitez, chairman.
Orlando Antonsanti, national committeeman.

VIRGIN ISLANDS -- Joseph Alexander, chairman.
Ralph Paiewonsky, national committeeman.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

State-by-State List of Republican Party Leaders

Following is a state-by-state list of Republican Governors, Senators, state chairmen and national committeemen, plus selected names of others who may be particularly influential in any contest for the Presidential nomination.

ALABAMA -- Claude O. Vardaman, state chairman.
Marvin Mostellar, national committeeman.
W.L. Longshore Jr., 1958 gubernatorial candidate.
Mrs. Tom Abernethy, national committeewoman.

ALASKA -- Robert B. Groseclose, state chairman.
Walter Hickel, national committeeman.
Mike Stepovich, last appointed Governor and defeated candidate for Senator in 1958.
John Butrovich Jr., defeated for Governor in 1958.

ARIZONA -- Gov. Paul Fannin.
Sen. Barry Goldwater, Vice Presidential possibility; chairman of Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.
Richard G. Kleindienst, state chairman.
James C. Wood, national committeeman.
Rep. John J. Rhodes.

ARKANSAS -- Ben C. Henley, state chairman.
Wallace Townsend, national committeeman.
Winthrop Rockefeller, business leader and brother of New York Governor.
Harry Pollack, state finance chairman.

CALIFORNIA -- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, Vice Presidential possibility; Senate minority whip.
George W. Milias, state chairman.
Edward S. Shattuck, national committeeman.
Vice President Richard M. Nixon.
Ex-Sen. William F. Knowland.
Ex-Gov. Goodwin J. Knight.
Alphonzo E. Bell Jr., Los Angeles county chairman.
George Christopher, mayor of San Francisco.
Norris Poulson, mayor of Los Angeles.

COLORADO -- Sen. Gordon Allott.
Richard H. Shaw, state chairman.
Arthur C. Sheely, national committeeman.
Richard Y. Batterton, mayor of Denver.
Ex-Gov. Dan Thornton.
Will F. Nicholson, ex-mayor of Denver.
Mrs. Henry Swan II, national committeewoman.

CONNECTICUT -- Sen. Prescott Bush, 1956 platform committee chairman.
Ex-Rep. Edwin H. May Jr., state chairman.
Meade Alcorn, national committeeman; former Republican national chairman.
Ex-Rep. Albert P. Morano, Fairfield County chairman.

DELAWARE -- Gov. J. Caleb Boggs.
Sen. John J. Williams.
Ellwood S. Leach, state chairman.
Ex-Rep. Harry G. Haskell Jr., national committeeman.
Mrs. C. Douglass Buck Jr., national committeewoman.

FLORIDA -- G. Harold Alexander, state chairman.
Anthony S. Battaglia, national committeeman.
Mrs. Clare B. Williams, national committeewoman and assistant chairman of Republican National Committee.
Rep. William C. Cramer.
Leland Hyzer, 1958 candidate for Governor.

GEORGIA -- W. B. Shartzer, state chairman.
Robert R. Snodgrass, national committeeman.
Randolph W. Thrower, defeated candidate for House from Fifth District in 1956.
Robert W. Woodruff, former chairman of Coca Cola.

HAWAII -- Gov. William F. Quinn.
Sen. Hiram L. Fong.
Arthur D. Woolaway, state chairman.
Herbert M. Richards, national committeeman.
Lt. Gov. James K. Kealoha.

IDAHO -- Gov. Robert E. Smylie.
Sen. Henry C. Dworshak.
Ray Robbins, state chairman.
Harley B. Markham, national committeeman.
Rep. Hamer H. Budge.

ILLINOIS -- Gov. William G. Stratton, Vice Presidential possibility.
Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, Senate minority leader; Vice Presidential possibility.
Stanley H. Guyer, state chairman.
Morton H. Hollingsworth, national committeeman.
Francis X. Connell, Cook County (Chicago) chairman.
Charles H. Percy, chairman of Republican Committee on Programs and Progress.
Ex-Rep. Timothy P. Sheehan, 1959 candidate for mayor of Chicago.
Robert E. Merriam, deputy assistant to the President; 1955 candidate for mayor of Chicago.
Charles F. Carpentier, secretary of state.
Rep. Leslie C. Arends, House minority whip.
Spencer T. Olin, national finance chairman.
James Worthy, state finance chairman.

INDIANA -- Gov. Harold W. Handley.
Sen. Homer E. Capehart.
Robert W. Matthews, state chairman.
Ex-Gov. Ralph F. Gates, national committeeman.
Rep. Charles A. Halleck, minority leader of the House; a Vice Presidential possibility.
Ex-Sen. William E. Jenner.
Lt. Gov. Crawford E. Parker.
Mrs. Ione F. Harrington, national committeewoman.

IOWA -- Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper.
Sen. Thomas E. Martin.
Verne R. Martin, state chairman.
Charles E. Wittenmeyer, national committeeman.
Rep. Fred Schwengel.

KANSAS -- Sen. Frank Carlson.
Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel.
Sam Mellinger, state chairman.
Ex-Sen. Harry Darby, national committeeman.
Alf M. Landon, 1936 Presidential candidate.
Clyde M. Reed Jr., 1958 candidate for Governor.
Rep. William H. Avery.
Ex-Rep. Clifford R. Hope.

KENTUCKY -- Sen. Thruston B. Morton, Republican national chairman; Vice Presidential possibility.
Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Vice Presidential possibility.
Dewey Daniel, state chairman.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

John T. Diederich, national committeeman.
Ex-Rep. John M. Robsion Jr., candidate for Governor in Nov. 3, 1959, election.

LOUISIANA -- N. Bryant James, state chairman.
George W. Reese Jr., national committeeman.
Mrs. Andrew Jackson Hodges Jr., national committeewoman.

MAINE -- Sen. Margaret Chase Smith.
B. Frederick Ayer, state chairman.
Bradford H. Hutchins, national committeeman.
Rep. Clifford G. McIntire.
Fred C. Scribner Jr., undersecretary of treasury.

MARYLAND -- Sen. J. Glenn Beall.
Sen. John Marshall Butler.
D. Eldred Rinehart, state chairman.
Ex-Gov. Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin, national committeeman.
Jacob Ramsburg, mayor of Frederick.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Sen. Leverett Saltonstall.
Daniel E. McLean, state chairman.
Ralph H. Bonnell, national committeeman.
Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., ex-Senator and now U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; Vice Presidential possibility.
Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr., 1956 convention chairman; ousted as House minority leader in 1959.
Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State.
Christian A. Herter Jr., 1958 candidate for attorney general.
Rep. Laurence Curtis.

MICHIGAN -- Lawrence B. Lindemer, state chairman.
John B. Martin Jr., national committeeman.
Postmaster General Arthur B. Summerfield.
Henry Ford II.
Paul D. Bagwell, 1958 candidate for Governor.
Ex-Sen. Charles E. Potter.
Reps. Alvin M. Bentley, Gerald R. Ford and Robert P. Griffin.
David W. Kendall, special counsel to the President.
Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of Army.
Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary of Commerce.

MINNESOTA -- George Edwin Viehman Jr., state chairman.
George F. Etzell, national committeeman.
Val Bjornson, state treasurer.
Reps. Walter H. Judd and Ancher Nelsen.
P. Kenneth Peterson, mayor of Minneapolis.
Ex.-Sen. Edward J. Thye.
Daniel C. Gainey, state finance chairman and treasurer of Republican National Committee.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Peavey Heffelfinger; he is a business executive; she is national committeewoman.

MISSISSIPPI -- Wirt A. Yerger Jr., state chairman.
Perry W. Howard, national committeeman.

MISSOURI -- H. K. Wangelin, state chairman.
Roscoe C. Hobbs, national committeeman.
Rep. Thomas B. Curtis.
Perry Compton, former state chairman.
Mrs. Horace Hedges, national committeewoman.

MONTANA -- Gov. J. Hugo Aronson.
Donald G. Nutter, state chairman.
Wellington D. Rankin, national committeeman.
Mrs. Gladys E. Knowles, national committeewoman.

NEBRASKA -- Sen. Carl T. Curtis.
Sen. Roman L. Hruska.
Charles Thone, state chairman.
Donald R. Ross, national committeeman.
Fred A. Seaton, ex-Senator and now Secretary of Interior; a Vice Presidential possibility.
Reps. Glenn C. Cunningham and Phil Weaver.

NEVADA -- Emery Graunke, state chairman.
Edmund C. Converse, national committeeman.
Lt. Gov. Rex Bell.
Ex-Rep. Clifton Young.
Ex-Gov. Charles H. Russell.
Ex-Sen. George W. Malone.
Mrs. Kenneth F. Johnson, national committeewoman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Gov. Wesley Powell.
Sen. Styles Bridges, possible favorite son.
Sen. Norris Cotton.
T. Borden Walker, state chairman.
Richard F. Cooper, national committeeman.
Ex-Gov. Sherman Adams, former Assistant to the President.
Reps. Chester E. Merrow and Perkins Bass.
William Treat, former state chairman.
William Loeb, newspaper publisher.
Sinclair Weeks, former Secretary of Commerce.

NEW JERSEY -- Sen. Clifford P. Case.
Charles R. Erdman Jr., state chairman.
Kenneth Perry, national committeeman.
James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Vice Presidential possibility.
State Sen. Walter Jones, Bergen County leader.
State Sen. Frank (Hap) Farley, Atlantic County leader.
Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr.
Malcolm S. Forbes, 1957 candidate for Governor.
Bernard M. Shanley, former Presidential appointments secretary.
Ex-Rep. Robert W. Kean.
Robert Morris, former chief counsel of Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.
State Sen. Wayne Dumont.
Mrs. Webster B. Todd, national committeewoman.

NEW MEXICO -- F. P. Llewellyn, state chairman.
Albert K. Mitchell, national committeeman.
Ex-Gov. Edwin L. Mechem.

NEW YORK -- Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.
Sen. Jacob K. Javits.
Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, Vice Presidential possibility.
L. Judson Morhouse, state chairman.
George L. Hinman, national committeeman.
Thomas E. Dewey.
Leonard W. Hall, former Republican national chairman.
William P. Rogers, U.S. Attorney General; Vice Presidential possibility. Rogers is now a legal resident of Bethesda, Md.; but his political roots are in New York.
Herbert Brownell Jr., former Attorney General.
Frank Kenna, Queens County chairman.
John R. Crews, Brooklyn leader.
Walter J. Mahoney, majority leader of state senate.
Joseph Carlino, speaker of state assembly.
Lt. Gov. Malcolm Wilson.
Winthrop W. Aldrich, former ambassador to England.
John Hay Whitney, ambassador to England.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Thomas E. Stephens, secretary to the President.
Rep. Jessica McC. Weis, national committeewoman.

NORTH CAROLINA -- William E. Cobb, state chairman.
J.E. Broyhill, national committeeman.
Rep. Charles Raper Jonas,
Mrs. Louis G. Rogers, national committeewoman.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Gov. John E. Davis.
Sens. William Langer and Milton R. Young.
Arley R. Bjella, state chairman.
Mark Andrews, national committeeman.
William Stern, state finance chairman.

OHIO -- Ray C. Bliss, state chairman.
Rep. Clarence J. Brown, national committeeman.
Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Vice Presidential possibility.
E-Sen. John W. Bricker.
Ex-Gov. C. William O'Neill.
Charles P. Taft, former mayor of Cincinnati.
Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense.
Mrs. Katharine Kennedy Brown, national committeewoman.

OKLAHOMA -- John W. Tyler, state chairman.
Reuben K. Sparks, national committeeman.
Rep. Page Belcher.
Douglas McKeever, 1956 Senatorial candidate.
Mrs. C. Harold Brand, national committeewoman.

OREGON -- Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, Vice Presidential possibility.
Peter M. Gunnar, state chairman.
Robert T. Mautz, national committeeman.
Rep. Walter Norblad.
Sig Unander, state treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA -- Sen. Hugh Scott, former Republican national chairman; Vice Presidential possibility.
George I. Bloom, state chairman.
Jay Cooke, national committeeman.
Rep. Richard M. Simpson, chairman of Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.
Harold E. Stassen, candidate for mayor of Philadelphia in Nov. 3, 1959, election.
Rep. James G. Fulton.
Austin Meehan, Philadelphia organization leader.
State Sen. J. Harvey Taylor.
Gen. Milton G. Baker, head of Valley Forge Military Academy.

RHODE ISLAND -- Gov. Christopher Del Sesto.
William T. Broomhead, state chairman.
Bayard Ewing, national committeeman.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Gregory D. Shorey Jr., state chairman.
W.W. Wannamaker Jr., national committeeman.
Mrs. A. Dabney Barnes, national committeewoman.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Sen. Karl E. Mundt.
Sen. Francis Case.
Glen Rhodes, state chairman.
Carroll H. Lockhart, national committeeman.
Ex-Gov. Joe Foss.
Rep. E. Y. Berry.

TENNESSEE -- Rep. B. Carroll Reece, state chairman; former Republican national chairman.
Rep. Howard H. Baker, national committeeman.
Guy Smith, former state chairman.

TEXAS -- Thad Hutcheson, state chairman.
H.J. Porter, national committeeman.
Secretary of Treasury Robert B. Anderson, Vice Presidential possibility; he now lists Greenwich, Conn., as his home, but his political roots are in Texas.
Rep. Bruce Alger.
Mrs. Flo Kampmann, state vice chairman.

UTAH -- Gov. George D. Clyde.
Sen. Wallace F. Bennett.
Vernon Romney, state chairman.
Jaren L. Jones, national committeeman; 1960 convention manager.
Ex-Sen. Arthur V. Watkins.
Ex-Gov. J. Bracken Lee, candidate for mayor of Salt Lake City in Nov. 3, 1959, election.
Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture.

VERMONT -- Gov. Robert. T. Stafford.
Sen. George D. Aiken.
Sen. Winston L. Prouty.
Walter M. Smith, state chairman.
Edward G. Janeway, national committeeman.
Lt. Gov. Robert S. Babcock.
Mrs. Consuelo N. Bailey, national committeewoman.

VIRGINIA -- I. Lee Potter, state chairman.
Lester S. Parsons, national committeeman.
Reps. Joel T. Broyhill and Richard H. Poff.

WASHINGTON -- William T. Goodloe, state chairman.
Robert D. Timm, national committeeman.
Reps. Thomas M. Pelly and Thor C. Tollefson.
William B. Bantz, 1958 Senate candidate.
Walter Williams, ex-undersecretary of commerce.
Mrs. Neal Tourtellotte, national committeewoman.

WEST VIRGINIA -- Gov. Cecil H. Underwood.
Daniel L. Louchery, state chairman.
Walter S. Hallanan, national committeeman.
Ex-Sens. W. Chapman Revercomb and John D. Hoblitzell Jr.
Rep. Arch A. Moore Jr.

WISCONSIN -- Sen. Alexander Wiley.
Claude J. Jasper, state chairman.
Robert L. Pierce, national committeeman.
Ex-Govs. Walter J. Kohler and Vernon W. Thompson.
Ex-Rep. Glenn R. Davis.
Reps. John W. Byrnes, Melvin R. Laird and Alvin E. O'Konski.
Thomas E. Coleman, former state chairman.

WYOMING -- Thomas O. Cowgill, state chairman.
E.D. Crippa, national committeeman.
Ex-Sen. Frank A. Barrett.
Ex-Gov. Milward L. Simpson.
Rep. Keith Thomson.

D. OF C. -- Carl L. Shipley, chairman.
Clyde D. Garrett, national committeeman.
Robert E. McLaughlin, district commissioner.

PUERTO RICO -- Miguel A. Garcia Mendez, chairman.
Gabriel de la Haba, national committeeman.

VIRGIN ISLANDS -- Gov. John D. Merwin.
Jose Shaubah, chairman.
Evan A. Francois, national committeeman.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients.

SIXTEEN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES SCHEDULED FOR 1960

STATE*	FILING DATE	PRIMARY DATE	CONSENT OF CANDIDATE	TYPE OF PRIMARY	VOTER QUALIFICATIONS†	PAST RESULTS	
						DEMOCRATIC 1956	REPUBLICAN 1952
CALIFORNIA	March 9	June 7	Required	Election of slate of delegates which must be pledged to candidate.	Closed	Stevenson took 60 percent of Democratic vote and all delegates. Kefauver took 40 percent.	Gov. Earl Warren 2-1 choice for favorite son over Rep. Thomas H. Werdel.
D. OF C.	April 2 or 3	May 3	Not required	Election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	Stevenson defeated Kefauver.	Not held.
FLORIDA	March 1	May 24	Not required	Election of slate of delegates which may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	Stevenson won 22, Kefauver 6, delegates. No other entrants.	State Executive Committee selected predominantly pro-Taft delegates.
ILLINOIS	Jan. 25	April 12	Required and may withdraw	Non-binding preference poll. Election of unpledged district delegates; at-large delegates chosen by convention.	Closed	Stevenson beat Kefauver (write-in) by great majority.	Taft won 73 percent of vote over Eisenhower (write-in) and Stassen.
INDIANA	March 24	May 3	Required	Binding (for one ballot) preference poll; delegates chosen by convention.	Closed	Kefauver unopposed.	Not held.
MARYLAND	March 14	May 17	Required	Binding preference poll; delegates chosen by convention.	Closed	Kefauver, unopposed, took two-thirds of votes. Uninstructed delegation took rest.	State convention chose Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin as favorite son.
MASSACHUSETTS	March 8	April 26	Required	Non-binding; write-in preference poll; election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	McCormack 50 percent, Stevenson 30 percent, Kefauver 8 percent, Kennedy 2 percent of Democratic vote.	Eisenhower won 29 of 38 delegates, Taft won 3 in write-in contest.
NEBRASKA	March 11	May 10	Required	Non-binding preference poll; election of unpledged delegates.	Closed	Kefauver unopposed. Stevenson and Harriman took a few write-in votes.	Taft took 36 percent, Eisenhower 29 percent in write-in contest. Stassen, on ballot, took 25 percent.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Jan. 28	March 8	Not required but may withdraw	Non-binding preference poll; election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	Kefauver took 84 percent of Democratic vote. Stevenson 16 percent (write-in).	Eisenhower 50 percent of vote, Taft 39 percent, Stassen 7 percent.
NEW JERSEY	March 10	April 19	Not required but may withdraw	Non-binding preference poll; election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	Kefauver unopposed in preferential voting. Lost to group of unpledged delegates led by Meyner.	Eisenhower won 31 of 38 delegates. Taft and Stassen trailed.
OHIO	Feb. 3	May 3	Required	Election of delegates who must be pledged to first and second choice candidates.	Closed	Lausche won 54 of 58 delegates as a favorite son. Rest unpledged.	Taft won all 56 delegates over a Stassen challenge.
OREGON	March 11 (for petitions)	May 20	Not required; may withdraw if entered by Secretary of State but not if entered by petition.	Binding preference poll; election of delegates who may state preference for candidate.	Closed	Stevenson beat Kefauver in an all write-in campaign.	Eisenhower took 69 percent of the vote in 6 man field. Taft not entered, got small write-in.
PENNSYLVANIA	Not set	April 26	Not required	Preference poll; election of district delegates who may state willingness to be bound by preference poll; at-large delegates chosen by party committees.	Closed	Stevenson 96 percent of Democratic vote. Kefauver (write-in) 4 percent.	Eisenhower took 75 percent of the vote over Taft (write-in) and Stassen.
SOUTH DAKOTA	May 8	June 7	Required	Election of slate of delegates which may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	Kefauver slate defeated unpledged slate.	Taft defeated Eisenhower in close contest.
WEST VIRGINIA	Feb. 6	May 10	Required	Non-binding preference poll; election of unpledged delegates. Write-in votes do not count.	Closed	Not Held	Taft won 15 of 16 delegates from Stassen.
WISCONSIN	March 4	April 5	Required	Election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate. No write-in votes.	Open	Kefauver unopposed.	Taft won 24 of 30 delegates from Warren and Stassen.

* *Democrats in Alabama, May 3, and both parties in New York, June 7, will hold popular elections of unpledged delegates. There will be no simultaneous preferential poll and therefore no contest between candidates.*

† *An open primary is one in which any voter may participate. A closed primary is limited to voters who have established membership or connection with the particular party in whose primary they wish to vote.*

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

1959-1960 ELECTION CALENDAR

This provisional calendar lists dates which will be of political significance between now and the Nov. 8, 1960, election. Revisions and additions will be printed from time to time in the CQ Weekly Report. Space has been left for your own additions. This calendar is printed back-to-back so you can remove it to post at your desk.

1959

NOVEMBER

Nov. 3 -- Kentucky gubernatorial election. Bert T. Combs, Democrat, vs. ex-Rep. John M. Robsion (1953-59), Republican.
Nov. 3 -- Mississippi gubernatorial election. Democrat Ross Barnett will have no Republican opposition.
Nov. 12 -- Republican Western Conference, Los Angeles.

DECEMBER

Dec. 5 -- Louisiana Democratic gubernatorial primary.
Dec. 11-12 -- Republican National Committee meeting to discuss convention plans, Chicago.

1960

JANUARY

Jan. 25 -- Final filing date for Illinois Presidential and Congressional primaries.
Jan. 27 -- Republican fund-raising "Dinner with Ike" dinners, numerous cities.
Jan. 28 -- Final filing date for New Hampshire Presidential primary.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1 -- Final filing date for Texas Congressional primary.
Feb. 3 -- Final filing date for Ohio Presidential and Congressional primaries.
Feb. 6 -- Final filing date for West Virginia Presidential and Congressional primaries.

MARCH

March 1 -- Final filing date for Florida Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 1 -- Final filing date for Alabama Congressional primary.
March 4 -- Final filing date for Wisconsin Presidential primary.
March 6 -- Final filing date for New Mexico Congressional primary.
March 7 -- Final filing date for Maryland Congressional primary.
March 8 -- Final filing date for Massachusetts Presidential primary.
March 8 -- New Hampshire Presidential primary.
March 9 -- Final filing date for California Presidential primary.
March 10 -- Final filing date for New Jersey Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 11 -- Final filing date for Nebraska Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 11 -- Final filing date for petitions entering a name in Oregon Presidential primary; final filing date for Oregon Congressional primary.
March 14 -- Final filing date for Maryland Presidential primary.
March 18 -- Final filing date for North Carolina Congressional primary.
March 24 -- Final filing date for Indiana Congressional primary. Final filing date for Indiana Presidential primary.
March 31 -- Final filing date for Kentucky Congressional primary.

APRIL

April 1 and 2 -- Final filing dates, varying by locale, for California Congressional primary.
April 2 -- Final filing date for Iowa Congressional primary.
April 2 or 3 -- Final filing date for District of Columbia Presidential primary.
April 4 -- Final filing date for Maine Congressional primary.
April 5 -- Wisconsin Presidential and Congressional primaries.
April 12 -- Illinois Presidential primary, and election of district convention delegates.
April 13 -- Final filing date for Virginia Congressional primary.
April 19 -- New Jersey Presidential and Congressional primaries.
April 25 -- Final filing date for Oklahoma Congressional primary.
April 26 -- Massachusetts Presidential primary.
April 26 -- Pennsylvania Presidential and Congressional primaries.
April 26 -- Final filing date for Missouri Congressional primary.
April 27 -- Final filing date for Arkansas Congressional primary.

MAY

May 1 -- Final filing date for New York Congressional primary.
May 1 -- Final filing date for Alaska Congressional primary.
May 3 -- Election of Alabama Democratic convention delegates, uncommitted; Alabama Congressional primary.
May 3 -- Indiana Presidential and Congressional primaries.
May 3 -- District of Columbia Presidential primary.
May 3 -- Ohio Presidential and Congressional primaries.
May 3 -- Florida Congressional primary.
May 6-7 -- Michigan Democratic state convention to select delegates to national convention.
May 7 -- Texas Congressional primary.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

May 8 -- Final filing date for South Dakota Presidential and Congressional primaries.
May 9 -- Wyoming Democratic and Republican conventions to select delegates to the national conventions.
May 10 -- Nebraska Presidential and Congressional primaries.
May 10 -- West Virginia Presidential and Congressional primaries.
May 10 -- New Mexico Congressional primary.
May 17 -- Maryland Presidential and Congressional primaries.
May 19 -- Final filing date for North Dakota Congressional primary.
May 20 -- Oregon Presidential and Congressional primaries.
May 20-21 -- Virginia Democratic state convention to select delegates to national convention.
May 24 -- Florida Presidential and Congressional runoff primaries.
May 24 -- Kentucky Congressional primary.
May 28 -- North Carolina Congressional primary.
May 29 -- Runoff for Alabama Congressional primary.

JUNE

June 4 -- Runoff for Texas Congressional primary.
June 6 -- Final filing date for Tennessee Congressional primary.
June 7 -- California Presidential and Congressional primaries.
June 7 -- South Dakota Presidential and Congressional primaries.
June 7 -- New York election of convention delegates, uncommitted; New York Congressional primary.
June 6 -- Iowa Congressional primary.
June 7 -- Montana Congressional primary.
June 7 -- Idaho Congressional primary.
June 11 -- Maryland Republican state convention to select delegates to national convention.
June 14 -- Texas Democratic state convention to select delegates to national convention.
June 14 -- Final filing date for Michigan Congressional primary.
June 14 -- South Carolina Congressional primary.
June 20 -- Final filing date for Kansas Congressional primary.
June 20 -- Maine Congressional primary.
June 21 -- Indiana Democratic state convention to select delegates to national convention.
June 24 -- Final filing date for Mississippi Congressional primary.
June 24 -- Indiana Republican state convention to select delegates to national convention.
June 25 -- Runoff for North Carolina Congressional primary.
June 27 -- Montana Democratic state convention to select delegates to national convention.
June 28 -- Runoff for South Carolina Congressional primary.
June 28 -- Runoff for Idaho Congressional primary.
June 28 -- North Dakota Congressional primary.

JULY

July 4 -- Final filing date for Louisiana Congressional primary.
July 5 -- Oklahoma Congressional primary.
July 7 -- Final filing date for Wyoming Congressional primary.
July 11 -- Democratic convention begins, Los Angeles.
July 11 -- Final filing date for Utah Congressional primary.
July 12 -- Final filing date for Wisconsin Congressional primary.
July 12 -- Virginia Congressional primary.
July 15 -- Final filing date for Washington Congressional primary.
July 18 -- Final filing date for Nevada Congressional primary.
July 23 -- Final filing date for Arizona Congressional primary.
July 25 -- Final filing date for Minnesota Congressional primary.
July 25 -- Republican convention begins, Chicago.
July 26 -- Runoff for Oklahoma Congressional primary.
July 27 -- Louisiana Congressional primary.
July 29 -- Final filing date for Colorado Congressional primary.
July 31 -- Arkansas Congressional primary.

AUGUST

Aug. 2 -- Final filing date for Massachusetts Congressional primary.
Aug. 2 -- Kansas Congressional primary.
Aug. 2 -- Missouri Congressional primary.
Aug. 3 -- Final filing date for Vermont Congressional primary.
Aug. 4 -- Tennessee Congressional primary.
Aug. 9 -- Runoff for Arkansas Congressional primary.
Aug. 16 -- Wyoming Congressional primary.
Aug. 22 -- Michigan Congressional primary.
Aug. 23 -- Mississippi Congressional primary.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 5 -- Connecticut Democratic Congressional primary, if necessary to be held.
Sept. 6 -- Nevada Congressional primary.
Sept. 7 -- Connecticut Republican Congressional primary, if necessary to be held.
Sept. 13 -- Arizona Congressional primary.
Sept. 13 -- Runoff for Mississippi Congressional primary.
Sept. 13 -- Wisconsin Congressional primary.
Sept. 13 -- Minnesota Congressional primary.
Sept. 13 -- New Hampshire Congressional primary.
Sept. 13 -- Vermont Congressional primary.
Sept. 13 -- Washington Congressional primary.
Sept. 13 -- Colorado Congressional primary.
Sept. 13 -- Utah Congressional primary.
Sept. 20 -- Massachusetts Congressional primary.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1 -- Runoff for Louisiana Congressional primary.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 8 -- Election day.

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Democratic Convention in Los Angeles July 11, 1960

The 33rd Democratic National Convention will begin at 5 P.M. Monday, July 11, 1960, in Los Angeles' Memorial Sports Arena -- a site dedicated last July 4 by Vice President Richard M. Nixon. The platform committee will begin meetings in Los Angeles July 5.

The Biltmore Hotel will be official Democratic convention headquarters.

It will be the Democrats' first California convention since 1920, when they met in San Francisco to nominate James M. Cox on the 43rd ballot. (See box)

In 1956 the Democrats convened on Aug. 13, more than a month later than the 1960 date.

Delegates -- Attending the convention will be a maximum of 4,509 delegates and alternates. Total votes: 1,521. Needed to nominate: 761. (For apportionment of votes by states, see p. 33)

Officials and Staff -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler will choose the National Committee members who will form the convention committee on arrangements. This committee, in turn, will select the keynote speaker and temporary chairman, and the platform committee chairman. It will also make recommendations, usually accepted pro forma, for the convention's permanent officers. Several changes from the 1956 roster of officers are indicated.

Keynoter (Temporary Chairman)-- The 1956 keynoter was Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement, now out of public office. Among those mentioned in speculation about the 1960 keynoter are Sen. Frank Church (Idaho), Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson and Nebraska Gov. Ralph G. Brooks.

Permanent Chairman -- House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas), who has been permanent chairman of the last three conventions, Sept. 17 said he would prefer not to be chairman in 1960. On Oct. 17 he began working openly for the Presidential nomination of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)

Platform Committee Chairman -- House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), who served as platform committee chairman in 1944, 1952 and 1956, Oct. 21 told CQ he didn't want the chairmanship again. It "should be distributed around," he said.

Credentials Committee Chairman -- Calvin W. Rawlings headed the credentials committee in 1956. He remains Utah's national committeeman.

Manager and Host Committee -- Convention manager will be James Leonard Reinsch of Atlanta, Ga., who held the some position in 1956. Dan A. Kimball, president of Aerojet General Corp., Aug. 17 replaced Edwin S. Pauley as head of the Los Angeles host committee.

Unit Rule -- The Democratic National Committee Sept. 16 voted not to recommend rejection of the unit rule, under which some states bind all delegates to vote as the majority of the delegation decides.

Loyalty Rule -- The Committee Sept. 16 also readopted a 1956 convention rule which attempts to assure that the ticket chosen by the convention will be on the Democratic ballot in every state. The rule in full:

"It is the understanding that a state Democratic party, in selecting and certifying delegates to the Democratic National Convention, thereby undertakes to assure that voters in the state will have the opportunity to cast their election ballots for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees selected by said convention, and for electors pledged formally or in good conscience to the election of these Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, under the Democratic party label and designation;

"It is understood that the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, when certified by the state Democratic party, are bona fide Democrats who have the interests, welfare and success of the Democratic party at heart, and will participate in the convention in good faith, and therefore no additional assurances shall be required of delegates to the Democratic National Convention in absence of credentials contest or challenge;

"It is the duty of every member of the Democratic National Committee to declare affirmatively for the nominees of the convention, and his or her failure to do so shall be cause for the Democratic National Committee or its duly authorized subcommittee to declare his or her seat vacant after notice and opportunity for hearing."

Although the rule would make it possible to challenge delegates of suspect "loyalty", it was not invoked in 1956.

Democratic Conventions, 1832-1956

Year	City	Date	Presidential Nominee	No. of Ballots
1832	Baltimore	May 21	Andrew Jackson	1
1835	Baltimore	May 20	Martin Van Buren	1
1840	Baltimore	May 5	Martin Van Buren	1
1844	Baltimore	May 27-29	James K. Polk	9
1848	Baltimore	May 22-26	Lewis Cass	4
1852	Baltimore	June 1-6	Franklin Pierce	49
1856	Cincinnati	June 2-6	James Buchanan	17
1860	Baltimore	June 18-23	Stephen A. Douglas	2
1864	Chicago	August 29	George B. McClellan	1
1868	New York	July 4-11	Horatio Seymour	22
1872	Baltimore	July 9	Horace Greeley	1
1876	St. Louis	June 27-29	Samuel J. Tilden	2
1880	Cincinnati	June 22-24	Winfield S. Hancock	2
1884	Chicago	July 8-11	Grover Cleveland	2
1888	St. Louis	June 5	Grover Cleveland	1
1892	Chicago	June 21	Grover Cleveland	1
1896	Chicago	July 7	William J. Bryan	5
1900	Kansas City	July 4-6	William J. Bryan	1
1904	St. Louis	July 6-9	Alton S. Parker	1
1908	Denver	July 7-10	William J. Bryan	1
1912	Baltimore	June 25-July 2	Woodrow Wilson	46
1916	St. Louis	June 14-16	Woodrow Wilson	1
1920	San Francisco	June 28-July 6	James M. Cox	43
1924	New York	June 24-July 9	John W. Davis	103
1928	Houston	June 26-29	Alfred E. Smith	1
1932	Chicago	June 27-July 2	Franklin D. Roosevelt	4
1936	Philadelphia	June 23-27	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Acclamation
1940	Chicago	July 15-18	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1
1944	Chicago	July 19-21	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1
1948	Philadelphia	July 12-14	Harry S. Truman	1
1952	Chicago	July 21-26	Adlai E. Stevenson	3
1956	Chicago	Aug. 13-17	Adlai E. Stevenson	1

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Republican Convention in Chicago July 25, 1960

The 27th Republican National Convention will open on July 25, 1960. The site changes from the San Francisco Cow Palace of 1956 to the stockyards of Chicago and the International Amphitheater.

Chicago is the favored meeting place for American political parties; this is the 23rd major political convention and the 14th Republican convention to be held there. It was in Chicago that Abraham Lincoln was nominated in 1860 to become the first successful Republican candidate for the Presidency. (See box)

Site -- The International Amphitheater, site of the 1956 Democratic convention, is located in the Union Stockyards, three miles from central Chicago. The limited seating capacity of the Amphitheater, less than 12,000, may mean a scarcity of tickets.

Official convention headquarters will be the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

Delegates -- Delegates and alternates attending the convention will each number 1,331. Total votes: 1,331. Needed to nominate: 666. (For apportionment of votes by states, see p. 33)

Officials and Staff -- Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), Republican national chairman, May 25 appointed an arrangements committee of which he is chairman. The committee will recommend convention officers and staff to the national committee, and with its approval, the names will be put before the convention. Failure to retain national and party positions makes it doubtful that 1960 convention officials will be the same men as in 1956.

Temporary Chairman -- The 1956 temporary chairman was Sen. William F. Knowland, who was defeated in a race for the California governorship in 1958 and now holds no public office.

Permanent Chairman -- Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.) served as permanent chairman for the fifth time in 1956. Martin Jan. 6 was defeated by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) for the post of House Republican leader, a position Martin had held since 1939. Halleck Sept. 20 said he "would answer yes" if asked to become the Vice Presidential candidate; his declaration may ban him from the presiding officer's role.

Other Offices -- The positions of keynote speaker, and chairmen of the platform and credentials committees usually go to different men at successive conventions. In 1956 Washington Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, who was defeated for the Senate that fall, was keynoter; Langlie now is out of office. Sen. Prescott Bush of Connecticut headed the platform committee and the late Sen. C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois was credentials committee chairman.

Manager and Host Committee -- Jaren L. Jones, national committeeman from Utah and vice chairman of the arrangements committee, will serve as convention manager. Meade Alcorn, who April 11 stepped down as national chairman, was convention manager in 1956.

Acting as hosts to the convention are the national committee members from Illinois, Mrs. C. Wayland Brooks, Morton H. Hollingsworth, and Stanley H. Guyer.

Platform -- The resolutions (platform) committee is composed of one man and one woman from each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. A temporary chairman will be appointed by the national chairman in May or June and will be accepted or rejected by the full committee when it begins meetings one week in advance of the convention.

Rules -- Each Republican convention adopts a complete set of rules based on those of previous conventions. Unlike the Democrats, the Republicans do not enforce a unit rule nor do they require a loyalty oath from delegates.

Republican Conventions, 1856-1956

Year	City	Date	Presidential Nominee	No. of Ballots
1856	Philadelphia	June 17-19	John C. Fremont	2
1860	Chicago	May 16-19	Abraham Lincoln	3
1864	Baltimore	June 7-8	Abraham Lincoln	1
1868	Chicago	May 20-21	Ulysses S. Grant	1
1872	Philadelphia	June 5-6	Ulysses S. Grant	1
1876	Cincinnati	June 14-16	Rutherford B. Hayes	7
1880	Chicago	June 2-8	James A. Garfield	36
1884	Chicago	June 3-6	James G. Blaine	4
1888	Chicago	June 19-25	Benjamin Harrison	8
1892	Minneapolis	June 7-10	Benjamin Harrison	1
1896	St. Louis	June 16-18	William McKinley	1
1900	Philadelphia	June 19-21	William McKinley	1
1904	Chicago	June 21-23	Theodore Roosevelt	1
1908	Chicago	June 16-19	William H. Taft	1
1912	Chicago	June 18-22	William H. Taft	1
1916	Chicago	June 7-10	Charles E. Hughes	3
1920	Chicago	June 8-12	Warren G. Harding	10
1924	Cleveland	June 10-12	Calvin Coolidge	1
1928	Kansas City	June 12-15	Herbert Hoover	1
1932	Chicago	June 14-16	Herbert Hoover	1
1936	Cleveland	June 9-12	Alfred M. Landon	1
1940	Philadelphia	June 24-28	Wendell L. Willkie	6
1944	Chicago	June 24-28	Thomas E. Dewey	1
1948	Philadelphia	June 21-25	Thomas E. Dewey	3
1952	Chicago	July 7-11	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1
1956	San Francisco	Aug. 20-23	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1

Eisenhower's Position

President Eisenhower is the first President to be prohibited from running for a third term by the 22nd Amendment. How big a part will he play in the nominations? So far he has had this to say:

Asked if he considered himself neutral in the discussion of possible candidates, he replied, "I think it would be too much to think that a man's sentiments and ideas were completely neutral.... But I certainly shall never, so far as I am able, indicate publicly, to anyone, or privately....(how he thought the convention should proceed) because I don't think that is correct or right." July 1, 1959.

Asked if his hands-off policy might risk selection of a man he would not agree with, he said, "...If a nominee were possibly made whose basic philosophy I could not go along with, ...I couldn't possibly support him." He said he could write out "a list of half a dozen, or 10, or maybe a dozen fine, virile men in the Republican party that I would gladly support." Jan. 14, 1959.

 COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Allocation of Votes at Both 1960 Conventions

Republican National Convention

- Votes -- The total vote was increased to 1,331 from 1,323 in 1956. Needed to nominate: 666.
- Delegates and Alternates -- One delegate and one alternate for each vote. Total: 2,662.
- Method of Allocation -- Two at-large delegates for each Senator, two for each Representative at-large and six bonus delegates for each state casting its 1956 electoral vote for President Eisenhower or electing a GOP Senator or Governor in 1956 or later.

One district delegate from each Congressional district casting at least 2,000 votes for Mr. Eisenhower in 1956 or the GOP nominee for Congress in 1958, and one additional delegate for each district casting at least 10,000 votes for these candidates.

Democratic National Convention

- Votes -- The total vote was increased to 1,521 from 1,372 in 1956. Needed to nominate: 761.
- Delegates and Alternates -- Rules permit each state to elect two delegates and one alternate for each vote, except those set aside for the members of the National Committee (see below). Maximum number of delegates: 3,042. Maximum number of alternates: 1,467.
- Method of Allocation -- Two and one-half votes for each Senator and Representative, and an extra half-vote for any state where this formula yields a fractional total. Each state was given one additional vote, to be divided between and cast by its national committeeman and committeewoman or persons they designate.

Shifts In Strength

There were slight changes in regional strength from 1956 to 1960 and the relative voting strength of the big states was diluted.

The regional strength in both conventions:

Democrats		VOTES	Republicans	
1956	1960		1956	1960
392	412	South	325	327
364	410	East	372	378
356	404	Midwest	378	372
242	271	West	238	242
18	24	Territories	10	12
1,372	1,521	TOTAL	1,323	1,331

Democrats		PERCENTAGE	Republicans	
1956	1960		1956	1960
28.6%	27.1%	South	24.6%	24.6%
26.5	26.9	East	28.1	28.4
26.0	26.6	Midwest	28.6	27.9
17.6	17.8	West	18.0	18.2
1.3	1.6	Territories	0.7	0.9
100%	100%	TOTAL	100%	100%

As for the decreased influence of the big state delegations, the trend that began in both parties in 1956 continues in the 1960 conventions. In the 1960 Democratic convention for instance, it would take the entire strength of the 13 biggest delegations, plus 15 scattered votes to win the nomination; in 1956, 13 states and 11 extra votes were sufficient; in 1952, 12 states and 16 extra votes were enough.

In the 1960 Republican convention, it would take 13 states plus 18 scattered votes to win; in 1956 13 states and 12 extra votes were sufficient; in 1952, 12 states and two extra votes were enough.

The state-by-state distribution of votes:

	Democrats		Republicans	
	1956	1960	1956	1960
ALABAMA	26	29	21	22
ALASKA	6	9	4	6
ARIZONA	16	17	14	14
ARKANSAS	26	27	16	16
CALIFORNIA	68	81	70	70
COLORADO	20	21	18	18
CONNECTICUT	20	21	22	22
DELAWARE	10	11	12	12
FLORIDA	28	29	26	26
GEORGIA	32	33	23	24
HAWAII	6	9	10	12
IDAHO	12	13	14	14
ILLINOIS	64	69	60	60
INDIANA	26	34	32	32
IOWA	24	26	26	26
KANSAS	16	21	22	22
KENTUCKY	30	31	26	26
LOUISIANA	24	26	20	26
MAINE	14	15	16	16
MARYLAND	18	24	24	24
MASSACHUSETTS	40	41	38	38
MICHIGAN	44	51	46	46
MINNESOTA	30	31	28	28
MISSISSIPPI	22	23	15	12
MISSOURI	38	39	32	26
MONTANA	16	17	14	14
NEBRASKA	12	16	18	18
NEVADA	14	15	12	12
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8	11	14	14
NEW JERSEY	36	41	38	38
NEW MEXICO	16	17	14	14
NEW YORK	98	114	96	96
NORTH CAROLINA	36	37	28	28
NORTH DAKOTA	8	11	14	14
OHIO	58	64	56	56
OKLAHOMA	28	29	22	22
OREGON	16	17	18	18
PENNSYLVANIA	74	81	70	70
RHODE ISLAND	16	17	14	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	21	16	13
SOUTH DAKOTA	8	11	14	14
TENNESSEE	32	33	28	28
TEXAS	56	61	54	54
UTAH	12	13	14	14
VERMONT	6	9	12	12
VIRGINIA	32	33	30	30
WASHINGTON	26	27	24	24
WEST VIRGINIA	24	25	16	22
WISCONSIN	28	31	30	30
WYOMING	14	15	12	12
CANAL ZONE	3	4	Not Represented	
D. OF C.	6	9	6	8
PUERTO RICO	6	7	3	3
VIRGIN ISLANDS	3	4	1	1
TOTAL	1,372	1,521	1,323	1,331

COPYRIGHT 1959 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

What your library gets when it orders Congressional Quarterly Service



THE WEEKLY REPORT, digesting Congressional, political and lobby activity for the current week. Includes all roll calls. It is mailed every week throughout the year.



THE QUARTERLY CUMULATIVE INDEX to the contents of the Weekly Report. It constitutes the only current cumulative index to the full range of legislative and political activities.



THE ALMANAC, published early in January. It is an 800-page volume which distills, reorganizes and cross-indexes the full year in Congress and politics, for permanent reference.



CQ QUERY SERVICE. It is available to clients by telephone, telegraph, mail or through personal visit. Answers questions about factual matters in CQ's field of coverage. Available for extended research.

"The Authority on Congress"

For full details and prices, write

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

AFFILIATED WITH EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS

1156 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. STerling 3-8060.